

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

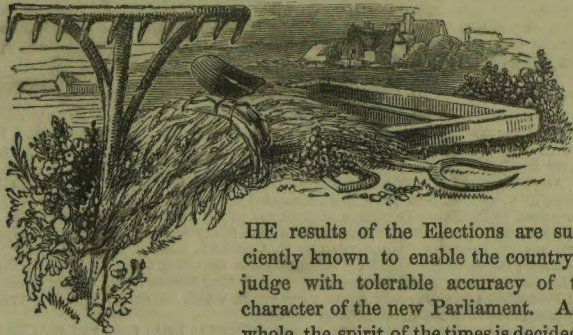


No. 275.—Vol. XI.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1847.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.



THE results of the Elections are sufficiently known to enable the country to judge with tolerable accuracy of the character of the new Parliament. As a whole, the spirit of the times is decidedly embodied in it; nowhere has there been shown a disposition to retrograde. Personal and individual changes there have been, but the new men come in under the same principles as their predecessors, or perhaps with opinions a little freer and more advanced. The Whigs, up to the close of the Borough Elections, had secured a majority of about three to one compared with that party of neutrals which has taken the name of Peelites, and who, in action, will certainly oftener be found by the side of the Liberals than against them. The Protectionists, unless they make up their numbers in the counties, are dead beaten: their numbers, ranging between sixty and eighty, can make no stand by themselves in favour of the "reaction" promised by Lord George Bentinck. If the hatreds of the old Parliament are carried over into the new one, the Peelites and the Protectionists will stand aloof scowling at each other, divided—

Like cliffs that have been torn asunder—

a whole ocean of grudges and recollections, fraught with the bitterness that always accompanies the quarrels of allies and friends. The accidents of policy or debate may throw them together in ac-

tion, without combining them; but even then the Whigs, with the large infusion of Radicalism the Election has given them, will be more than equal to the emergency. In the new Parliament Lord John Russell will have the materials for a strong Government, if he uses the chance wisely, and does not throw it away or fritter it down to division, distrust, and weakness. He is now more than a Minister "on sufferance" and the forbearance of foes.

The predominance the appeal to the hustings has given to the Liberals as a party, is a fair and just tribute to the success of their principles. They were beaten at the last General Election; but time and circumstances avenged them, and forced their opponents to do even more than the Whigs proposed to effect. It is well that the founders of a policy should have the reward of being the instruments of carrying it into effect. There is a justice which dictates the rendering to every man his own, which it is gratifying to find operating in the mind of a whole nation. The people have, in fact, at this Election reversed their decision of 1841, and said practically, We were wrong in rejecting you and your opinions then; we give you power and office now as an atonement.

But, though this is the result of the Elections to the Whig party as a body, in some individual cases there has been shown a most discreditable amount of caprice or ingratitude. Personal piques, or petty jealousies, have overborne the memory of many years of constant and efficient service; nay, qualities that are in some cases public virtues, are resented, and have been visited on their possessor, as though they were defects or crimes. Bath has disgraced itself by rejecting Mr. Roebuck for Lord Ashley; it has withdrawn its confidence from the man who for fifteen years has battled for the cause of progress in every branch of policy, whose eloquence and ability are universally acknowledged, whose honesty has never been questioned, for one of the rawest recruits of Liberalism; one of the band who never thought independently on the great commercial questions of the day till his Leader made it safe and popular to do so. However useful these "convertites" may

have been to the country, by taking themselves out of the way of improvement, and turning from being impellers to helpers, we do not greatly respect them; and when they make their tardy wisdom, and their enlightenment that comes so late and so suspiciously, the ground of preference over abler and better men, who began their career with the knowledge which the renegades of the Protectionist creed have only gained at the end of one, we confess we lose our equanimity. We hold in contempt all time-servers and opportune converts, the ready adherents of the winning side, who come so readily in to share the prizes of victory, without ever having struck a blow in the long and arduous struggle. To see these self-sufficient praters of an adopted creed, of the very alphabet of which they were, two years ago, either naturally or wilfully ignorant, dispossessing the veterans of freedom of thought and commerce of their places, and that by the aid of the popular voice, is an exhibition that casts a stain on the very system of Representation itself. Is there no need of men who will point out the errors and short comings of Ministries, though composed of those with whom they, in the main, agree? Are eloquence, ability, and the moral courage to use both for the public alone, such ordinary qualities, that a constituency can afford to throw them aside like common things? Is an energetic advocacy of popular rights in every phase, social and political, exercised with a sternness and disregard of official quietude and convenience that almost revived the traditions of the functions of the Tribunes of Roman history, well exchanged for aristocratic amiabilities, and opinions only recently diluted into liberality? Bath is answerable for the vacancy left in the foremost rank of debaters in the House of Commons, for Lord Ashley, with his position, rank, and popularity, might have easily found a Peelite constituency elsewhere.

There have been other instances of fickleness in the electors; Mr. Macaulay, the most brilliant of modern historical and political writers, bold in announcing principles, and unswerving in his adherence to them, is rejected at Edinburgh for no perceptible rea-



THE MIDDLESEX ELECTION—THE HUSTINGS AT BRENTFORD AT THE NOMINATION ON WEDNESDAY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

son. Something has been stated about personal demeanour and a want of gracious manners, which might be obstacles to success in a drawing-room, but have little to do with public questions; or, perhaps he would not promise impossibilities, and give up to a locality the powers that were "meant for mankind."

It is for the sake of the people themselves we regret to see intellect and abilities unsupported by the popular voice, over which mere rank and wealth have such an easy influence everywhere. While the representatives of material interests are filling the Legislature in droves, it is not a time to throw men of higher powers and more elevated habits of thought out of it; we should not wish to see Railway Kings any more than grander Royalities, have it all their own way; they are just as likely to degenerate, if unchecked, into despots. Some weight the people ought to give to intellect against gold and iron, or the two metals will weigh us down. Is it not plain which is the weaker side when a Sibthorp, a mere privileged buffoon, laughed at and pitied, can command a constituency where a Bulwer, whose works are translated into all the tongues of Europe, is rejected? These things lower us in the eyes of the world, and furnish Despotism with an argument against the representative system that need not be furnished it.

Rank and property are so abundantly represented, and, in some cases, reputation and long services have been so ill required, that it is comparatively satisfactory to meet with a few instances of selections which may rank as compensations. The election of Col. Peyronnet Thompson is one of them; he may be called the father of Free Trade, for he is certainly the oldest of the living writers and advocates of it; years before some of the recent "Free Trade" candidates were born—long ere Lord John Russell and the Whigs were converted even to the "Fixed Duty" theory—years and years before Cobden spoke, or the League was formed, or a famine falling on millions compelled Sir Robert Peel to think, and thinking, to obey them both. Col. Thompson was at work, denouncing an unnatural system, and exposing its mischievous effects, with a clearness, eloquence, and humour, to which we can find no parallel in the productions of any modern writer. He is one of the thinkers of the age, one of that class of minds that impress themselves on their generation, and, if blessed with long life, see their theories developed into practice. They are the unacknowledged legislators of the world, and it is right they should have their place, from which only the want of wealth, rank, and pliability of manner and principles to suit the hour, exclude them. The author of the "Political Exercises" has been the instructor of all our statesmen; it is right he should sit with them, that they may be becomingly humble in the presence of their Mentor. In the new Parliament, the veteran politician, with his grey hair and lofty brow, will appear like a seer of the past, in the midst of a younger race, who are fulfilling his predictions.

Mr. Macgregor is another of the men on whose great knowledge statesmen have built reputation—who have been the real preparers of the facts and arguments that have converted Senates. He can now—thanks to the electors of Glasgow—speak for himself. Mr. Macculloch should have been by his side.

More visibly active workers in the cause have also found their reward. The triumphs of the public assembly have been remembered beyond the hour of excitement; and

Action, utterance, and the power of speech,
To move men's minds—

the gift of eloquence, in short, have placed George Thompson and Mr. W. J. Fox in Parliament. Many shake their heads, and talk of want of "standing," and "weight in society," and other things, indicating dissatisfaction and distrust. They forget that in all free states eloquence alone is power: those who spend the best years of their lives in mastering the orators of antiquity ought not to be surprised at the influence gained by the same talent, even with the most respectful acknowledgment of the superiority of the classics, which everybody makes, as a matter of course, but of which we are sometimes dubious. Demosthenes did but persuade and excite, and the moderns do the same in a community far less impressionable. If character is to be strictly inquired into, the scrutiny must be imposed on all, or it would be an oppressive hypocrisy; and, if imposed, it would vacate many a titled seat and throw out many an "influential man;" legislative ability and public integrity must be tested by time: dependence on professional exertions is never objected to the lawyers and military and naval officers who abound in the House: why should it to others? There is no reason why the unesteemed and talented men elected by the people in the few cases that are exceptions to the rule should not be as honest and independent representatives as the scores of needy scions of nobility, whom the people choose with such alacrity, minus any talents whatever, either for speaking or anything else. Is there anything particularly dignified in such squabbles about a tailor's bill as that which edified the public the other day, between those territorial magnates the Berkeleys? Oldham and the Tower Hamlets are not likely to produce anything half as contemptible. There is no fear for the "dignity" of the new Parliament from the new importations, though there is some danger of their not bearing out the expectations formed of them by the public—a matter which may very safely be left to themselves and the future.

COUNTRY NEWS.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

MIDDLESEX.

The election for the metropolitan county commenced on Wednesday, at the accustomed hustings, Brentford Butts, Brentford. Flags streaming across the narrow streets, rustics bearing green boughs, the softer sex adorned with the favours of the respective candidates; and, ever and anon, and from various corners, the contending discords of rival bands, gave more animation than harmony to the scene. The crowd assembled about the hustings was tremendous, and it was with difficulty that Lord Robert Grosvenor and Mr. R. Osborne, with their respective cavalades, made their way to the platform.

Mr. W. Paynter proposed Colonel Thomas Wood, and Mr. John Davis seconded the nomination.

Sir W. Stirling nominated Lord Robert Grosvenor. The nomination was seconded by Mr. Hanbury.

Sir W. Molesworth proposed Mr. Osborne. Mr. Hull seconded the nomination. Colonel Wood then came forward, and was greeted with mingled cheers and hisses. He maintained, that he had not gone to Parliament pledged to protection. When they were visited with that dire calamity in Ireland, did they mean to say that it was not then necessary to bring an unbiased mind to the full consideration of the whole subject? Was it not then necessary to relieve the industry of the country, and to afford the means of supplying the wants of the country by the only resource left, viz., by the repeal of the Corn-laws? He would then ask them whether he had not also been true to his pledges with respect to the Established Church? He highly approved of the principles of Sir R. Peel, and of his measures in relation to the Church of England. He thought that his plan of appropriating the surplus of collegiate contributions, and which were not necessary for their maintenance, in order to the increase of small livings, and to supplying spiritual wants in destitute places, which he carried out by a measure passed in 1843, for the creation of 218 new livings in places where before the people were destitute of religious instructors, was of the greatest advantage to the best interests of the Church of this country. (Cheers.) Then, with respect to the interests of the working classes, he had the pleasure of voting with Sir Robert Peel for the reduction of the duties on coffee, sugar, timber, cheese, butter, lard, spirits, and for the abolition of all minor duties of Customs, which, instead of affording any revenue, only impeded the commerce of the country, to the amount of 700 or 800 articles, the duties upon which had now been all swept away. (Cheers.) He was induced, therefore, to ask whether this opposition really arose from the ingratitude of the Free-Traders? He never expected to receive from them any confirmation of the course which he had adopted; but he did expect from the enlightened, the intelligent, the educated, and the working classes of Middlesex, a warm approval of the course which he had adopted, and a full acquittal of the charge of political apostasy. (Cheers and hisses.)

Lord R. Grosvenor said he had been advised by some of his friends, who were getting a little impatient, to content himself with saying, "Here I am; nobody has attacked me for anything I may have done; I stand now precisely as I did before." (Cheers.) But such a course would hardly have been respectful to the constituency. (Hear, hear.) He stood in the position of the hero of the "Beggars' Opera," for although neither of his competitors liked the other, neither, he believed, had any objection to him. As he had made some professions the last time

he had the honour of meeting his constituents, he would now call their attention to the manner in which he had fulfilled them. He had stated that he was a Free-Trader. (Loud cheers.) He had since supported all the reductions in Customs, with which the present Government were so ably following in the steps of their predecessors. He had had the pleasure of voting for the Committee to inquire into the operation of the Navigation Laws; and, although he would not take any step injurious to our commercial marine, there were many anomalies in the laws affecting it which he should wish to see removed. He was anxious for a reduction in the duty on tobacco, the luxury of a poor people; but he did not hope for a repeal of the Malt-Tax. He hoped that a long time would not elapse before the Window-Tax was repealed, as such a repeal would be one of the most efficient "Health of Towns Bills" that could be proposed. (Hear, and cheers.) He would now come to the working man, and would tell them what he had done for that most valuable member of the community. He had voted for the limitation of the hours of labour in factories—(hear, hear)—and also for a limitation in the term of the soldier's enlistment. (Cheers.)

Mr. R. Osborne, the new candidate, then came forward, and was received with lively demonstrations of welcome. He said—"Fellow-citizens, electors, and non-electors of the great county of Middlesex, you have listened to the animated and eloquent address of my noble friend Lord Robert Grosvenor, and you will have remarked that he commenced that address by likening himself to a highwayman persecuted by two ladies, *Polly* and *Lucy*. (A laugh.) I hope that on this occasion I may be the political *Polly*, because you who have read the play will recollect, that in the end she was united to *Macheath*. (Cheers and laughter.) In any event, if I cannot attract attention on this ground, I trust you will give it to me as being, according to my noble friend, one of the softer sex—(laughter)—and when I assure you that during the whole contest I shall use no acerbity, no reproach, that no private aspersions shall be cast by me, that I mean to conduct my election solely on public grounds, I trust that I shall disarm even my opponents, and that they will grant me that hearing which my friends have conceded to them. No man entertains a higher respect for my gallant opponent, Colonel Wood, than the individual who stands before you. I know him to be a good, I believe him to be an amiable man; but, while I am bound to respect the hereditary successor of the acres of Middlesex, I am not called upon to approve the re-election of the late member for Middlesex, however qualified he may be to represent those ancestral virtues which we have been informed are hereditary in his family. I do not believe that by his course in Parliament he has a right to claim your sympathy, or to ask you again to return him as your member. I do not mean to make use of any hard words. I do not believe that Col. Wood was a political apostate, but I believe he was a man of a ductile mind—(laughter)—that he did not give that free play to his ability you have seen to-day—"Oh!"—and that he was content to trust his political conscience to the keeping of Sir R. Peel. (Laughter.) Therefore, I adjure the word apostate. No doubt but that, like many members of Parliament, the gallant Colonel never examined the subject; for, if he had, he could not have let himself be elected in 1837 pledged to carry protection. (Col. Wood: "No.") He says no, but I believe there are many unfortunate farmers who, through some obscurity of style in the gallant Colonel—perhaps through his not bringing his papers in his pocket, as he has done to-day—went away from the hustings at that time impressed with the idea that, if they voted for Wood, and turned out Hume, protection would be maintained in all its pristine deformity. In conclusion, Mr. Osborne said he was a true Conservative, prepared to advance with the times, not changing for the love of change, but changing when the necessities of the country demand it.

The show of hands was then taken, and the Sheriff declared it to be in favour of Lord Robert Grosvenor and Mr. Osborne. A poll was demanded on behalf of Colonel Thomas Wood, which will commence on Monday next.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

The election of three Knights of the Shire to serve in Parliament for this county took place on Wednesday morning at the County Hall, Aylesbury. There was a fourth candidate, Mr. Gibbs, an auctioneer and farmer; but he was merely proposed nominally, in order that he might make a speech.

The Baron M. de Rothschild, the Sheriff of the county, presided.

Mr. C. G. Du Pré was proposed by Mr. G. Penn, and seconded by Mr. R. Wykham.

Sir T. D. Aubrey proposed, and Mr. M. Swabey seconded, the name of the Hon. C. C. Cavendish.

Mr. P. Dauncey proposed, and Mr. M. Knapp seconded, the name of Mr. B. Disraeli.

Mr. J. Gibbs was then proposed by J. Lee, Esq., LL.D., and recommended as the firm friend of religious liberty, and the enemy to all State endowment and the connection between Church and State. Mr. Barry, a farmer of Chilton, seconded this nomination.

Mr. Gibbs was allowed to make a speech first, as he declared it was not his intention to go to the poll.

The Sheriff then declared the three first-named candidates duly elected. Mr. Du Pré expressed his gratification at finding himself, for the third time, the representative of the county of Buckingham. He believed his opinions were in unison with those of the majority of the county. (Laughter and groans.) He was aware there were some subjects upon which he might differ from some of the constituency; but they could not charge him with subserviency—(hear); and rather than raise a No-Popery cry on the eve of a general election, he would peril his own return. (Cheers.) His votes in Parliament would show that it was his desire to uphold the stability of the State and the Protestant religion. He was still favourable to protection to agriculture, which had been abandoned and betrayed by those who had been sent to Parliament by the farmers to defend it. He considered Sir R. Peel's various speeches in opposing Mr. Villiers's annual motion to repeal the Corn-Laws, were conclusive on that point, as showing that, without protection, the British farmer could not compete with the foreign grower. If the events of the past year should not be injurious to British commerce, they must be to British character. It would be long ere the public would again place confidence in public men. At present, he belonged to no political party; he acknowledged no leader. He regretted it, for he thought it a bad sign for the country that everything connected with party should be in such danger and distrust as it was at this moment, when there were neither principles to bind, nor men to lead. He hoped, however, that they might yet meet on mutual ground, and unite their efforts for the good of their country. He trusted that by such united action they might be enabled to extend to the widest bases the blessing of education—(hear, hear)—and to ameliorate the condition of the poor by improving their dwellings and protecting them by wise sanitary laws—(hear)—and, above all, that they might continue their efforts to show their sympathy towards the unfortunate peasantry of Ireland. (Cheers.)

The Hon. C. C. Cavendish said he would give the best support in his power to Lord J. Russell's Government consistent with his own independence and the interests of the country. He should always support the agricultural interest; and if recent changes should be found detrimental to the farmer, he would give his best assistance towards obtaining a change of the law. (Cheers, and "Oh, oh.")

Mr. Disraeli, who was received with cheers mingled with many expressions of disapprobation, said that though he had often addressed them in that hall, this was the first time he had had the honour of addressing them as member for the county. He would now tell them what were his intentions, so far as he could judge from the appearance of the political horizon, as to how he would act as their representative in the ensuing Parliament. He should not enter that Parliament with any factions opposition to the present Ministry. During the latter part of the last Parliament he had proved that he had been actuated by no feeling of hostility to the present Government, when he had given them a humble and hearty support on almost every important vote of the session. He had assisted them in the creation of the new Bishop—(Oh, oh)—and he was proud that he had assisted them to fulfil a legislative enactment to which the honour of Parliament was pledged, even if the interest of the country did not require it. (Cries of "Oh, oh," and hisses.) There were, he supposed, some persons present who thought that a State should not fulfil its obligations. ("No, no.") He who cried "no" so lustily would be puzzled if he were called upon to maintain logically or by argument his position. He repeated that he gave his adhesion to the principles of political morality which were put forward in that measure, and which he believed no one present would on reflection dispute; and he said that from that question merely the conduct of the Government in respect to their ecclesiastical policy was not to be inferred. But if he found a Government continue to act in the same spirit—if they pursued the same course of taking every means to make the Church of England popular—"never"—and to infuse into that, the greatest of our democratic institutions, a still more democratic spirit, he would, under all circumstances, and at all hazards, support that Government, of whatever party it might be composed. (Cries of "the new Bishops.") It was well for them to sneer at the Bishops. Why, nine out of ten of the Bishops had sprung from the people; nine out of ten of them had, by their energy and learning, placed themselves in an assembly in which, but for the bench of Bishops, the sons of the people would never be. He should go into the next Parliament as their representative with no factions or avowed opposition to the present Government, so long as they pursued a constitutional course, remembering, as he did, the circumstances under which they had accepted office, and the spirit they had evinced since. (Hear, hear.) Remembering the total extinction of party—which he regretted—he would give to the present Government not only an impartial hearing, but so far as he could judge of the tendency of their acts, a full and hearty support. (A Voice, "Yes, you want a good place.") The way to get a good place was not to support a Ministry, but to oppose it. (An Elector, "And you have been trying that on too.") (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) Though he regretted the breaking up of parties, yet the Government of this country, being held by men who, though not supported by any large party, were yet remarkable for their talents, it was right it should be known that those who entertained the same opinions as he did, did not go to the ensuing Parliament with any concerted or factious scheme of opposition. With regard to the change which has been made in the protective laws, the time had gone by when the merits or demerits of Free-Trade should be entered into. (Hear, hear.) That great problem must be solved by experience. He believed the pinching hour would yet arrive—though he should rejoice if he were deceived. He, as a member of a large though not a predominant party, who from conviction had opposed that measure, felt that that party were bound to express their convictions, and should the evils which they anticipated arise, to propound remedial measures which those who had bound themselves to principles which would thus be proved to be erroneous, could hardly bring forward. If the measure of Free-Trade should be successful, few would desire to re-open it; but if not, was it not desirable that there should be men in Parliament who, still adhering to their opinions, should be ready to remedy errors, those who had committed them, and had bound themselves to their erroneous convictions, could hardly do so. To the best of his power he had supported the principles of sanitary reform when they were first brought under the consideration of the House of Commons, and when they were not supported by the popular party. When he returned to Parliament he would endeavour to carry them out, but he could not promise to support such a bill as that proposed last year by the Government for the improve-

ment of the health of towns. If, in the turning of the political wheel, he should be ever called upon to carry out popular principles, he thought he could bring forward a measure on that subject that would not suffer in comparison with that of Lord Mowbray. He had told the electors of Buckinghamshire for the distinction that he had conferred on him, and hoped the day would arrive when he should again meet them there, and when they would not be ashamed of the man they had sent to the Parliament of Westminster.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE (WEST).

The nomination of candidates for this division of the county took place at Dursley, on Thursday, and in consequence of the personal topics connected with the election, there was great excitement. A vast concourse of persons attended. The candidates are Mr. Robert Blagden Hale, Mr. Grenville Berkeley, and Mr. Grantley Berkeley.

Mr. Aaron Gould proposed the Hon. Grantley Berkeley; he espoused the cause of the people. Mr. Edward Harwood, of Olvestone, very briefly seconded the nomination.

Sir Martin Hyde Crawley Boevey, Bart., proposed Mr. Robert Blagden Hale. Major Blaythwaite seconded the nomination.

Mr. George Bengough proposed Mr. Grenville Berkeley. Mr. Nicholson, of Lydney, seconded the nomination.

Mr. Grantley Berkeley then came forward amid much cheering, and professed that he would not say a word on the occasion that was likely to lead to ill-humour or clamour, but as an oppressed and poor man, would ask for a fair hearing whilst he contradicted the foul aspersions which had been cast upon his character by his enemies. (Cheers.) This was not now a family quarrel, and he would dismiss from his speech all allusion to this question. It was usual when a man had represented a county for eighteen years, if the constituency were dissatisfied with his Parliamentary conduct, to call a public meeting. That course had not been pursued towards him. The only intimation he ever received came privately from Earl Fitzhardinge; and he would ask if it was fair to drive away an individual by hints, and to elect another in his stead, in deference to the "great man?" He had proclaimed his wrongs, and it was then said directly that he had appealed to the pit and gallery. That was a proper and constitutional place to appeal to. (Cheers.) He had been described as anything but a gentleman. (Shame.) He had not intended to speak of the small fry—they were too contemptible. (A cry of "No more than yourself.") He would ask whether or not the new candidate was a nominee? (Yes.) Well, he says he is not dictated to by the Castle; why then, he would ask, who paid the expenses of the election? (A cry, "The Castle.") He would ask who paid for the dinner in the orchard at Wishover? If Mr. Grenville Berkeley was not a nominee, why was his name placed in that shameful document offering him (Mr. Grantley Berkeley) money if he would retire?

Mr. Hale and Mr. Grenville Berkeley also addressed the electors. The Sheriff called for a show of hands. After the usual ordeal, he declared the election had fallen upon the Hon. Grantley Berkeley and Robert Blagden Hale, Esq. A poll was demanded by the friends of Mr. Grenville Berkeley. A vote of thanks was voted to the Sheriff, and the vast assemblage dispersed. The polling was fixed for yesterday and to-day.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (SOUTH).

The nomination of two members to serve in Parliament for the southern division of Northamptonshire took place on Wednesday in the County Hall. The candidates were Sir Charles Knightley and Captain Vyse, the late members; and Lord Henley.

After the usual preliminaries, the Hon. P. S. Pierrepont proposed Sir Charles Knightley, and W. Rose Rose, Esq., seconded the nomination. Captain Vyse was proposed by Sir Henry Dryden, and seconded by Mr. Canning, of Helldon. H. B. Sawbridge, Esq., the Deputy Chairman of the County Sessions, proposed Lord Henley, and his Lordship was seconded by H. Langham, Esq.

More than ordinary interest attaches itself to the election for South Northamptonshire, in consequence of its presenting a contest fought solely on the question of Protection *versus* Free-Trade, in a county in which there are but few voters unconnected with the cultivation of the soil.

On the show of hands being put, it was declared to be in favour of Sir Charles Knightley and Lord Henley, and Captain Vyse demanded a poll.

Lord Henley is a nephew of Sir Robert Peel, and he also married a daughter of the Dean of Worcester.

The polling commences at nine o'clock on Monday morning.

THE HARVEST.—The most gratifying accounts of the state of the harvest arrive daily from all parts of the country. The yield is most abundant. At Guildford market, on Saturday, there were four samples of new wheat, representing a quantity of ten or twelve loads. They were all of good quality, one very superior weighing 66½ lb. per bushel. The *Gloucester Chronicle* says—"The weather was never more propitious for the growing crops of wheat and barley than it is now. The wheat never made greater progress towards maturity than it has done at present; and should the weather continue fine for the harvest the produce will not only be of excellent quality but also abundant in quantity. Reaping has partially commenced in some districts, and in the course of a few (this) week it will become pretty general. In the early districts the barley crop is excellent, on good barley soils, and will, in general, be early to harvest. Many farmers have already commenced cutting."

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE HOUSE.

On Sunday last the Queen and Prince Albert, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, attended divine service in Whippingham Church.

Lord and Lady Byron, Hon. Miss Macdonald, and Colonel and Lady Catherine Harcourt, had the honour of joining the Royal circle at Osborne, at dinner, on Monday evening.

On Tuesday morning the Queen and Prince Albert walked in the gardens of Osborne. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, walked and rode on ponies on the beach.

The Queen will hold a Privy Council on Tuesday next, the 10th inst., at Osborne.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

We believe it is arranged that her Majesty and Prince Albert will depart for Scotland next week, in the *Victoria* and *Albert* yacht. A pilot is ordered to be in readiness to take charge of her at the Land's End, when Captain Beechey, of the *Firefly*, surveying officer in the Irish Channel, will join, and remain in her until the yacht gets to Loch Ryan, near Port Patrick. At that place, Captain Robinson, of the *Shearwater*, surveying officer on the coast of Scotland, is to join, and continue until her Majesty arrives at Fort William. It is expected that her Majesty will make part of the voyage through the Menai Straits; and Captain Frazer, the superintendent of packets at Pembroke, is ordered to have two steamers ready coaled, &c., and on the look out for the squadron; one of them to be off St. Ann's Head, and lead the yacht through Cardigan Bay to the entrance of the Straits. If it should be night, she is to burn a blue light every ten minutes. Every precaution that can be thought of will be adopted to render the voyage of her Majesty safe and pleasant through the new route which her Majesty has been pleased to select. It is not expected the *Fairy* will be able to get through some parts of the Caledonian Canal, and a small steamer is, therefore, preparing for the reception of the Royal party; but, excepting the pilots and some of the engineers, the officers and engineers of the Royal yacht will be in command. The route of the squadron will be from Cowes, down Channel, and round the Land's End—taking a fresh departure from thence to St. Ann's Head, off Milford—through St. George's Channel and the westward of Cardigan Bay to Caernarvon; pass between the island of Anglesey and Bangor into the Menai Straits, and, having cleared Ormes Head, shape a course across the Irish Sea, passing the Isle of Man (either east or west, as most convenient), for Port Patrick, and entering Scotland off Loch Ryan. Here Captain Beechey leaves, and Captain Robinson joins. Her Majesty intends to visit the Clyde in her route. The vessels at present ordered for this service are—the *Victoria* and *Albert* and *Fairy* yachts; *Black Eagle*, *Undine*, *Garland*, and the *Shearwater* and *Firefly*, surveying steamers, with the *Birkenhead*, to convey the carriages, &c.

THE DUCHESS OF KENT.—The Frankfurt papers state that her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has arrived at Soden to use the mineral waters. In her company are the Prince of Leiningen (son of her first marriage) and her daughter, the Prince of Hohenlohe Langenburg, &c.

ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE OF NASSAU.—His Royal Highness the reigning Duke of Nassau, attended by M. Pachmann and a limited suite, has arrived in town from Germany. His Imperial Highness the Prince Peter of Oldenburg was in waiting at the hotel to welcome his Royal Highness. Prince Peter, it will be recollected, married the eldest sister of the Duke.

ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGES.—The marriage of the Lady Caroline Leveson Gower with the Marquis of Kildare will be celebrated at Trentham, on the 20th instant. The Duke and Duchess of Leinster are coming to England expressly to attend the ceremony. The nuptials of Rear-Admiral J. W. Deans Dundas, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and M.P. for Greenwich, and Lady Moreton, fourth daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl of Ducie, was solemnised on Wednesday. The Gallant Admiral and his bride left town immediately after the ceremony.

THE USE OF THE ATMOSPHERE.—The uses of the atmosphere are many. It is the medium for regulating the dispersion of watery vapours over the earth. If there was no atmosphere, and that, as now, the equatorial climes were hot and the poles cold, evaporation would be continually going on at the equator, and condensation in the colder regions. The sky of the tropical climes would be perpetually cloudless, whilst in the temperate and arctic zones we should have constant rains and snow. By having a gaseous atmosphere, a more uniform state of things is produced; the vapours evaporated from the earth become intimately mixed with the air, and are borne by it over large tracts of country, and only precipitated when they enter some stratum or air much colder than that which surrounds them. There are opposite tendencies in an atmosphere of air and one of vapour. The air has a tendency from the colder to the warmer parts, and the vapour from the warmer to the colder regions; and as the currents of the air, from the distribution of land and sea—the land from its low conducting power being more quickly heated than the sea—are very complicated, and as some force is employed in keeping the vapour suspended in the air, water is less suddenly deposited on the earth than it would have been had not these tendencies of the air and its hygrometric character rendered it otherwise.—*Pharmaceutical Times*.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The French papers do not notice any event of political importance this week, with the exception of a vague intimation of a probable change of Ministry. According to the *Patrie*, a new Cabinet is about to be formed, either by M. Guizot or M. Duchatel; but, on the other hand, the *Commerce* professes to know that the two Ministers just named, and their colleagues, MM. Dumon and Hebert, have determined to make common cause together.

The Paris papers of Tuesday are chiefly taken up with the speeches of Count Montalembert and M. Guizot in the Chamber of Peers. The noble Count, following the precedent established by Lord Lyndhurst, and followed by Lord Brougham, reviewed the business of the session in a speech which he not inaptly called a "funeral oration." He showed, or essayed to show, that nothing had been done in the way of legislation, notwithstanding the promises held out by Ministers in their hasty speeches, while, in lieu thereof, corruption had become the order of the day. M. Guizot replied in a speech of considerable length, acknowledging that many measures had not been carried, owing to the difficulties attending a new Parliament and unexpected divisions of parties. Yet he contended that several important acts had been studied and matured, and would become, at no distant period, the law of the land—such measures, in fact, as education reform, prison discipline, the tariff bill, postage and salt bills. As regarded corruption, he denied that it was at all practised in the way alleged. The same charges were habitually made in other countries—those familiar with the novel of "Tom Jones" knew how Sheriffs managed elections in England—and, turning of having sold his country to England. Count Montalembert observed that the difference between France and England lay in this—that while corruption was practised in the latter country, as in every other, yet that the Government and men high placed were free from all suspicion; while in France it was the Government that corrupted, and its instrument was the budget.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Peers, of the same day, M. Guizot was again under the necessity of ascending the tribune, in consequence of some questions from M. de Flavigny, on the affairs of Switzerland and of Italy. The French Minister denied that the French Government had any intention whatever of interfering in the internal affairs of Switzerland, and of abetting foreign intervention. "It was, however, but right," he said, "to be prepared for the future, as Radicalism would soon be supplanted in Switzerland by Communism, if the present movement were allowed to continue unrepressed."

SPAIN.

There is nothing of consequence from Spain this week. Her Majesty still remained at La Granja.

The Madrid papers represent the dispute between the King and Queen to be daily increasing. The *Faro* says, that orders have been given not to allow any servant at the Palace to obey the King's orders, except by the express authority of her Majesty.

A Carlist conspiracy has been detected at Saragossa, and a large depot of arms has been discovered. The Carlist bands in the mountainous parts of Catalonia appear to be on the increase.

The Madrid *Gazette* publishes a Royal ordinance revoking the order, issued by the Government on the 14th and 23rd of last March, against the exportation of corn. All agricultural produce can now be exported on the same terms as previous to the prohibition.

PORTUGAL.

We have Lisbon news to the 29th ult. Rumours prevailed of an approaching change of Ministry.

The Duke of Saldanha had dissolved and dispersed his army of operations, and he himself had departed on a tour through the two northern provinces, to superintend the re-establishment of the legitimate authorities, and to restore confidence among the people. He was expected in Lisbon on the 31st ult., the anniversary of the swearing to the charter.

All the officers of the insurgent army have been removed from active service by a Royal decree. Some persons impeding the installation of the new authorities at Ruivães, in Minho, were killed, and others wounded, by the military. A report had reached Lisbon that the Algarve battalion killed three persons, and committed other outrages, on their arrival at Faro.

The Spanish troops were, on the 30th ult., still in possession of Oporto, but were daily leaving, three battalions, it was said, being all that would be left behind. The conduct of the Spanish soldiers was excellent, and rendered them popular. The batteries about the town were being dismantled, for the purpose, it was supposed, of weakening the place in anticipation of future outbreaks. General Concha, the Spanish commander, had left Oporto on the 27th, for the frontier.

The commercial news at Oporto was not important. A large supply of manufactured goods was looked for, but orders from the provinces were coming in slowly, so little was the confidence which people placed in the future conduct of the Government. The liberty of the press was still in abeyance, and likely to continue so.

ITALY.

We have accounts from Bologna and other parts of Italy, to the 23rd ult. The people remained tranquil, up to the date of the last advices, at Ferrara, Bologna, and Ravenna. But, more extensive reinforcements of the Austrian troops were announced to be on the march.

A letter from Ferrara, dated the 21st ult., says that the Austrian troops which arrived there adopt measures to goad the population to a tumult. On the 19th, some Austrian soldiers insulted the portrait of Pius IX., and tried to provoke a quarrel with two dragoons in the Papal service. Others outraged a lady in the streets, and stopped the carriage of a physician (Dr. Zaccchetti) who was visiting his patients. It was said that the Austrian commander had orders to attack the population without mercy, on the manifestation of the slightest disorder. The National Guard, however, continued to be enrolled, and was regularly drilled in the square of Prosperi.

Agents of Austria, as was supposed, were employed to excite disorder at Bologna, during the anniversary of the amnesty. A Corsican, named Cristina, began to utter exclamations against Pius IX. The people were exasperated, but contented themselves with committing him to the charge of the police. Austrian emissaries are running through Romagna, stimulating the people to disorder.

The Cologne *Gazette* has the following from Vienna, of the 27th ult.:—"The demonstrations against Italy continue. A large quantity of artillery and ammunition has been sent off from this place and from Graz."

The *Gazette* du Midi, of the 1st instant, mentions that it was reported on the Marseilles Bourse that an attempt had been made against the Pope's life. The *Gazette*, however, discredits the accuracy of the rumour.

SWITZERLAND.

The news from Switzerland is still rather important. On the 29th ult., the Popular Association, an association which extends all over Switzerland, held its first meeting at Berne, and made a strong demonstration in favour of the resolution recently adopted by the Diet for the dissolution of the Catholic alliance. The association, which is now for the first time established, has two objects in view, the first of which is to assist the Diet in dissolving the Sonderbund and expelling the Jesuits, and the other to carry such reforms in the institutions of the Confederation as may be thought necessary. The association declares that it is determined to carry these objects by legal means, and by legal means only; and it particularly recommends to its members to make use of their powers of persuasion for that purpose.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have received Cape papers to the 19th of May, but there is very little in them worth notice.

Sir H. E. Young had entered on his duties as Lieutenant-Governor of the Eastern District. The great hindrance to the progress of the eastern districts has been, hitherto, their remoteness from the seat of Government, and great hopes are entertained from this new appointment.

The Lieutenant-Governor had arrived at Graham's Town from his visit to his Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger at Fort Peddie.

Since Sir George Berkeley has assumed the command of the troops in Kaffirland all has remained quiet, and the whole country to the Buffalo was abandoned by the enemy.

There is no intelligence from the front, except the capture of ten spans of oxen from Colonel Van der Meulen's camp, at the Buffalo mouth. It is supposed that these were taken by friendly Kaffirs.

MEXICO AND THE WEST INDIES.

The *Acorn* steamer arrived on Thursday at Southampton with the West India Mail.

The accounts brought by this vessel from the city of Mexico are to the 29th of June, at which date Santa Anna, taking advantage of General Scott's delay in advancing from Puebla, where the American leader still remained, had succeeded in assembling an army of 16,000 men, which were tolerably equipped and advantageously posted for the defence of the capital. As the American forces, 10,000 strong, were preparing to move forwards, a battle was looked for at El Penon. The result of this engagement would influence the Mexicans, either to sustain the contest or negotiate a peace, but, pending the issue, no arrangement was expected, though a communication from the Cabinet at Washington had been received by the Mexican Government, intimating that Mr. Twiste, who accompanied the American army, was empowered to treat upon amicable terms. "No surrender" was the condition upon which Santa Anna was permitted to hold power, and he appeared disposed to take the chances of another fight. The Ministry had been remodelled, by the appointment of General Alcocer, as Minister of War; Don Domingo Ybarra to the Department of Foreign Affairs; and Don Vicente Romero as Minister of Justice. Romero remained at the head of the Finance Department. A forced loan of a million dollars had been decreed, from which foreigners were not exempt. According to the accounts from Vera Cruz, there was no prospect of the Mexicans accepting the proposition lately made by the American Government for the termination of hostilities.

The Americans were continuing to feel the effects of the Mexican climate. Several deaths had taken place.

At Vera Cruz the fever was raging dreadfully, especially in the American army; there were between six and seven hundred in the hospitals, or churches converted into hospitals. By the medical reports, twenty died daily; however, rumour said between twenty-five and thirty daily.

The accounts from the West Indian colonies are not quite so favourable, the weather having recently been rather dry for the young canes. This will, however, have little or no influence on the crop of sugar for the present season, whatever it may have upon that of the ensuing year.

THE OVERLAND INDIA MAIL.

In part of our impression last week, we announced the arrival of the Overland Bombay Mail. The dates are—Bombay, June 19; Calcutta, June 10; Delhi, June 8. There is no intelligence of later date than that which we published on the arrival of the last Calcutta mail.

The chief point of political importance is the state of Hyderabad, in the Deccan. Violence and bloodshed were the order of the day there. The troops called the Rohillas, whom General Frazer had endeavoured to induce to leave the Nizam's country, were returning by degrees to it. They were implicated in several gang robberies, and ordered to be deported. They came near the cantonment, quarrelled amongst themselves, when Hassen-ood-Deen Khan was killed; his assassin was cut to pieces.

The summary of the Bombay *Times* notices, as one of the most remarkable events of the month, a further reduction of our army, which, for the first time within these eight years, promises to make our income equal to our expenditure. By reductions which had occurred since March last, something under 40,000 Sepoys had been struck off the strength of the army—effecting a saving of about £300,000—leaving us about 230,000 in all, or 70,000 more on our muster roll than we possessed from 1831 to 1838. Six regiments of the Royal army, whose services, it is supposed, can be dispensed with, are now to be sent home. This will save us from £250,000 to £300,000 a year more, or considerably above £500,000 on the whole reduction; leaving us still 64,000 men above our former peace establishment.

The Goomsoor country is again in a blaze from end to end; the sacrifice of human beings, for a length of time put a stop to under our late agent, has again taken place; and villages are being burnt and plundered in all directions; and this at a time when we have only one native regiment in the district. The Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief continue at Simla. Lord Hardinge will return to Calcutta in October, and leave for England early next year. Everything continues tranquil in the Punjab, the only alteration in our arrangements that has been made being the dispersion of the troops formerly stationed at the capital in strong brigades throughout the country. In Afghanistan there seems better promise of tranquillity than for many years past there has been. Sir David Pollock will, it is supposed, be succeeded by Sir Erskine Perry, who is at present acting Chief Justice.

On the night of the 19th of June a terrific fire broke out in the Fort of Bombay, utterly consuming that extensive building known as the British Hotel, a favourite resort of passengers by the Suez steamers. The fire originated in a liquor shop at the back of the hotel, and in the course of an hour or so the whole edifice was enveloped in flames. It is impossible to estimate the amount of the loss that has been sustained, but it cannot be under several lacs of rupees.

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been very fine; there has been a good deal of sunshine, and the sky has been usually free from cloud. The wind has been light, and principally from the S.W., except on part of August 2 and 3, when it was from the N. The temperature has been above the average of the season.

The following are some particulars of each day:—Friday, the sky was chiefly free from cloud during the morning, and mostly covered by cloud during the afternoon. The direction of the wind was S.W.; the average temperature of the day was 67°; the extreme thermometer readings on grass were 43° and 125°. Saturday, the sky was principally free from cloud throughout the day; the direction of the wind was S.W.; the average temperature of the day was 68°; the extreme thermometer readings on grass were 42° and 133°. Sunday, the sky was principally cloudless; the wind was light and from the S.W. The day was hot; its average temperature was 70°; the nights of Saturday and of Sunday were cold; during the latter, the thermometer sank to 49°, whilst during the afternoon of Sunday the reading was above 80° for some hours. The extreme thermometer readings on grass during the day were 40° and 146°. Monday, the sky was partially covered by cloud till 8 A.M., and cloudless from that time till towards 6 P.M., at which time the sky became suddenly covered by black clouds, and there were appearances of a storm, but none occurred; a few drops only of rain fell; the direction of the wind was S.W. till towards 6 P.M.; at this time it suddenly veered to the N., and the temperature fell rapidly. The average temperature of the day was 67°; the extreme thermometer readings on grass were 39° and 140°. Tuesday, the day was principally cloudless, yet, at times, there were detached cumulus clouds scattered about the sky; the night was clear; the direction of the wind was N.; the average temperature of the day was 63°; the extreme thermometer readings on grass were 32° and 132°. Wednesday, the sky, early in the morning, was cloudless, and its appearance afterwards was variable; the direction of the wind was S.W.; the temperature in the morning was as low as 40°; at 6h A.M. it was only 42°; this increased to 67° by 9h A.M.; the average temperature of the day was 57°; the extreme thermometer readings on grass were 32° and 125°. Thursday, with the exception of a few trifling breaks in the clouds, the sky was covered throughout the day, which was dull; the direction of the wind was W.; there were occasional slight showers of rain; the average temperature of the day was 61°; and that of the week was 65°.

The average temperature of the month of July was 65°. The depth of rain fallen during the month of July was seven-tenths of an inch only.

The extreme thermometer readings each day were:—

Friday, July 30, the highest during the day was 78 deg., and the lowest was 57½ deg.	
Saturday, July 31,	86
Sunday, Aug. 1,	83
Monday, Aug. 2,	85
Tuesday, Aug. 3,	74½
Wednesday, Aug. 4,	74
Thursday, Aug. 5,	70½

Blackheath, Friday, August 6, 1847.

J. G.

ON THE WEATHER

DURING THE QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1847.

The Report of the Registrar-General, for the past quarter, contains, as usual, the results of meteorological observations, made at many different places in England. These have all been systematically examined, reduced, and discussed, by Mr. Glaisher, of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the hygrometrical results being deduced from the observations, by the use of his own hygrometrical tables.

In Mr. Glaisher's remarks upon the weather he says that the cold weather which prevailed during the whole of the preceding quarter continued, with slight exceptions, till the end of the first week in May. On the 9th of May a period of warm weather set in; and, from that day till June 7th, the average excess of daily temperature above that of the season was rather more than 5½°, and that the average temperature of every day between June 7 and the end of the quarter, was less than the average of the season. Mr. Glaisher remarks that the period from May 9 to June 7 was very remarkable, on account of its great heat, and particularly so on Sunday, May 23, and on Friday, May 28. (See remarks on the weather of those days in our paper.) On those days the temperature rose higher at Greenwich than any on record as occurring in the month of May; and, from the numbers contained in the Report, such seems to have been the case at all places inland and south of latitude 54°, at which places the thermometer readings were from 80° to 87°. Mr. Glaisher says he believes there is no example on record of such high readings in the month of May.

The mean temperature of the quarter, at Greenwich, was 53° 2, which is 2° below that of the corresponding quarter of 1846; 1° 3 above that of 1845; 1° 8 below that of 1844; and 0° 2 above that of the quarter for twenty-five years. The mean temperature at all the places situated some distance from the sea and south of Durham, was nearly the same as at Greenwich, except those situated in the counties of Cornwall and Devonshire. In our paper of May 15, 1847, it will be seen in our extract from the Registrar-General's Report upon the previous quarter, that all places situated in those counties were much warmer than other places in January, February, and March; and it would seem that in April they were also warmer; in May they were very nearly the same; and in June they were colder than in other places. Mr. Glaisher accounts for this alleviation of the winter's cold, and lowering of the summer's heat, as follows:—In winter, when the air was colder than the water, it took a portion of heat from the surface of the water, which, being cooled by being thus brought into contact with the cold air, sank, and made room for the warmer portions beneath, whilst the heated air rose and flowed over the land. In summer, when the air is warmer than the water, much heat becomes latent by the quick evaporation of the water, which, changed into vapour, and mixed with the air as an elastic fluid, passes inland, and takes a share in the total pressure of the atmosphere, and is of the utmost importance with reference to barometrical variations.

The pressure of the atmosphere at Greenwich was less than that in the corresponding quarter of the three preceding years.

The weight of water suspended in the air was, in April, such as to balance more than a quarter of an inch of the mercurial column; and in May and June about four-tenths of an inch; and it would seem from the report that the increased weight of water in the summer months almost exactly equals the loss of weight of air which takes place in these months.

The degree of humidity of the air was less than that of the corresponding quarter in the three preceding years.

The sky was rather more clouded than usual: the horizontal movement of the air was about 850 miles weekly.

The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer in the air, at the height of four feet above the ground, in England, during the quarter, were 87° and 15° respectively. The highest reading of a thermometer, with its bulb placed in the full rays of the sun, and protected from lateral wind striking it, was 114° 8; the highest reading on grass was more than 150°; and the lowest reading was 14½°; the lowest reading on flax on grass was 8° 3.

In April, the reading of the thermometer on grass, was below 32° on twenty-one nights; in May, on seven nights; and in June, on two nights.

We have not room to insert more of this valuable report, but we strongly recommend the meteorological part of it to all persons at all engaged in meteorological researches.

We cannot help remarking, however, that a great step has been made in advance in meteorology, if we can correctly, from the simple readings of two thermometers, the one with a wetted bulb, determine so correctly the amount of water mixed with the air and determine so accurately its effect upon barometrical readings as would seem to be the case in this report.

We observe that some valuable instructions for making and registering meteorological observations are appended to the report.

SUDDEN DEATH.—As J. Pilcher, Esq., of Crabble, was returning from the polling booth at Charlton, after giving his vote at the Dover election, yesterday week, he was seen to stagger in crossing a field, and instantly fell and expired.

THE LATE J. WALTER, ESQ.

On Wednesday, the 28th ult., John Walter, Esq., of Bearwood, Berks, died at his town residence, Printing House-square. He was, during a long life, the conductor of the *Times* newspaper, which, by his energy and perseverance, has attained a rank and influence unexampled in the history of journalism; an influence, indeed, impossible, except in a country of free institutions and great commercial wealth. Its growth has kept pace with the requirements of the age, till, in its crowded columns, may be found something that appeals to or interests every rank in life. It is a necessity, an actual instrument indispensable for carrying on or joining in the business of the day; it connects London and the empire at large with the remotest parts of the world, by a perfect chain of intelligence. It is almost a State in itself, with a home and foreign department, its ambassadors and agents apprised of every movement: in its information, it frequently anticipates the statesman, and places the public on a level with Courts and Cabinets, the sole employers of "Intelligencers" in former days. It more than realises, for facts, that "Staple of News" devised by the fancy of Ben Jonson, for fictions, to meet the craving appetite of the public "for some new thing." Such a fabric could be reared by no ordinary effort, and no common mind.

Mr. Walter acted undeviatingly on two principles from the beginning of his management: he never permitted any Government to obtain the slightest control over his journal, by the acceptance of that assistance which a Government, before the means of communication were so perfect, could more frequently give, and which was therefore more valuable; and he sought out and drew to his service the ablest writers and contributors in their several departments, by liberal remuneration. The result was a perfect journal—bold and untrammelled in its opinions, full and extensive as an organ of news; the two merits combined, commanded its great circulation, which only acted as an incentive to greater efforts. It is more difficult to sustain a course of prosperity than to begin it; but success never abated the energy or slackened the enterprise of the conductor of the *Times*. That success was not the work of a day; on the contrary, it appears, from the memoir of Mr. Walter, given in the *Times* of Thursday week, that he had to struggle with all the opposition that the Governments of the first decade of the present century—which were by no means scrupulous as to what they did—could offer him. He refused their aid, offered for his support; and they persecuted his family and endeavoured to destroy his property. In 1810, Mr. Wyndham denounced the conductors and editors of the daily press, as a body; and this drew forth an article which narrates some of the early struggles of Mr. Walter with his powerful opponents. It says:—

"The joint proprietor and exclusive manager of this paper became so in the beginning of the year 1803, and from that date it is that he undertakes to justify the independent spirit with which it has been conducted. On his commencing the business, he gave his conscientious and disinterested support to the existing Administration—that of Lord Sidmouth. The paper continued that support of the men in power, but without suffering them to repay its partiality by contributions calculated to produce any reduction whatsoever in the expense of managing the concern; because, by such admission, the editor was conscious he should have sacrificed the right of condemning any act which he might esteem detrimental to the public welfare. This Ministry was dissolved in the spring of 1804, when the places of Lord Sidmouth, Lord St. Vincent, &c., were supplied by Mr. Pitt, Lord Melville, &c. It was not long before the Catamaran expedition was undertaken by Lord Melville; and again, at a subsequent period, his Lordship's practices in the Navy Department were brought to light by the Tenth Report of the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry. The editor's father held at that time, and had held for eighteen years before, the situation of printer to the Customs. The editor knew the disposition of the man whose conduct he found himself obliged to condemn; yet he never refrained a moment, on that account, from speaking of the Catamaran expedition as it merited, or from bestowing on the practices disclosed in the Tenth Report the terms of reprobation with which they were greeted by the general sense of the country. The result was as he had apprehended. Without the allegation of a single complaint, his family was deprived of the business, which had been so long discharged by it, of printing for the Customs—a business which was performed by contract, and which, he will venture to say, was executed with an economy and a precision that have not since been exceeded. The Government advertisements were at the same time withdrawn."

The next Government offered to restore the contract; but, after some correspondence, it was refused, the Ministry seeming to attach some condition to the grant. After this the Government used all its authority to stop the couriers and delay the correspondence of the journal. "First, in relation to the war of 1805, the editor's packages from abroad were always stopped by Government at the outposts, while those for the Ministerial journals were allowed to pass. The foreign captains were always asked by a Government officer at Gravesend, if they had papers for the *Times*. These, when acknowledged, were as regularly stopped."

The Gravesend officer, on being spoken to on the subject, replied, that he would transmit to the editor his papers with the same punctuality as he did those belonging to the publishers of the journals just alluded to, but that he was not allowed. This led to a complaint at the Home Secretary's office, where the editor, after repeated delays, was informed, by the Under Secretary, that the matter did not rest with him, but that it was, even then, in discussion, whether Government should throw the whole open, or reserve an exclusive channel for the favoured journals; yet was the editor informed that he might receive his foreign papers as a favour from Government. This, of course, implying the expectation of a corresponding favour from him in the spirit and tone of his publication, was firmly rejected; and he, in consequence, suffered for a time (by the loss or delay of important packets) for this resolution to maintain, at all hazards, his independence." Mr. Walter, however, persevered, and, "among other acts of his early exertions for the press, may be mentioned his successful competition for priority of intelligence with the Government during the European war, which (to mention a single instance) enabled the journal to announce the capitulation of Flushing forty-eight hours before the news had arrived through any other channel; and the extinction of what before his time had been an inviolable practice with the General Post-office, strange as it may now appear—the systematic retardation of foreign intelligence, and the public sale of foreign news for the benefit of the Lombard-street offices."

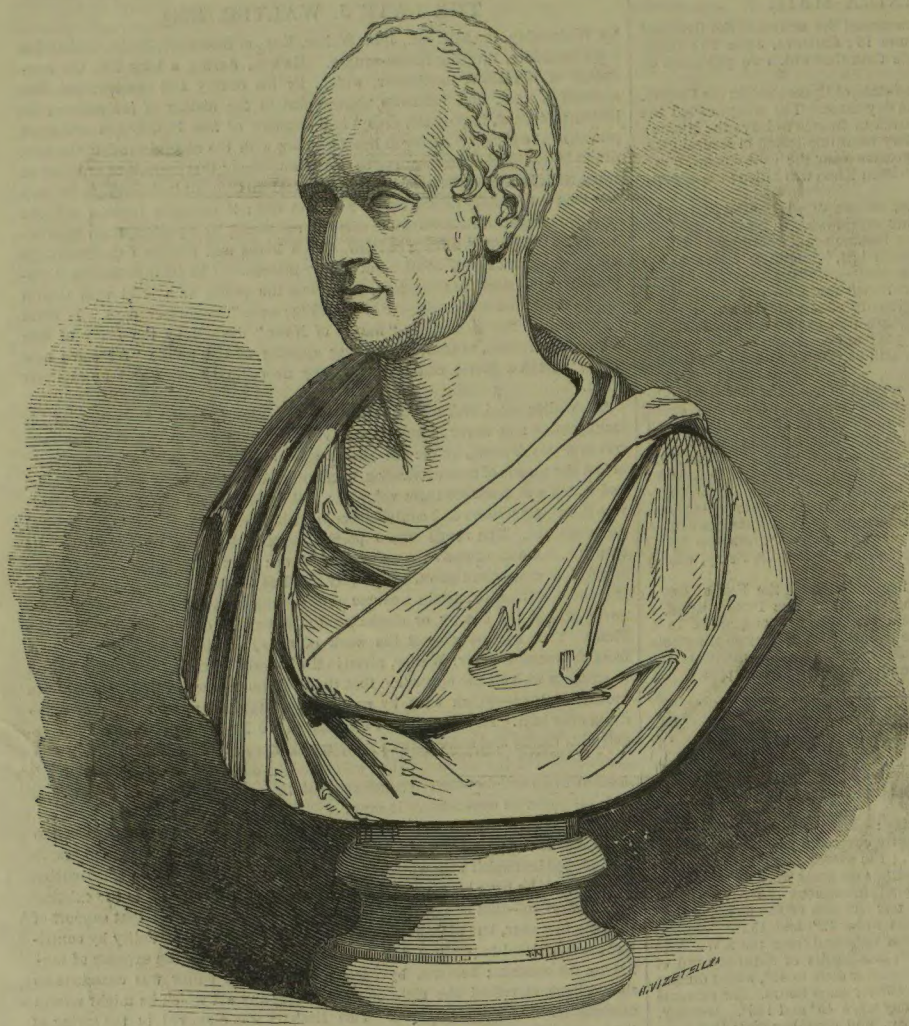
But the greatest change wrought by Mr. Walter was one that is an era in the history of the world, an improvement in importance second only to the invention of printing itself. He was the first who applied the power of steam to the operations of the Press. The circulation of the *Times* became more than could be supplied by hand labour, and a more rapid process was imperatively necessary; the memoir before quoted gives an interesting account of the first attempt and the final achievements:—

"As early as the year 1804 an ingenious compositor, named Thomas Martyn, had invented a self-acting machine for working the press, and had produced a model which satisfied Mr. Walter of the feasibility of the scheme. Being assisted with the necessary funds, he made considerable progress towards the completion of his work, in the course of which he was exposed to much personal danger from the hostility of the pressmen, who vowed vengeance against the man whose innovations threatened destruction to their craft. To such a length was their opposition carried, that it was found necessary to introduce the various pieces of the machine into the premises with the utmost possible secrecy, while Martyn was obliged to shelter himself under various disguises in order to escape their fury. Mr. Walter, however, was not yet permitted to reap the fruits of his enterprise. On the very eve of success he was doomed to bitter disappointment. He had exhausted his own funds in the attempt, and his father, who had hitherto assisted him, became disheartened, and refused him any further aid. The project was therefore for the time abandoned."

"Mr. Walter, however, was not the man to be deterred from what he had once resolved to do. He gave his mind incessantly to the subject, and courted aid from all quarters, with his usual munificence. In the year 1814, he was induced by a clerical friend, in whose judgment he confided, to make a fresh experiment; and, accordingly, the machinery of the amiable and ingenious König, assisted by his young friend Bauer, was introduced—not, indeed, at first into the *Times* office, but into the adjoining premises, such caution being thought necessary, from the threatened violence of the pressmen. Here the work advanced, under the frequent inspection and advice of the friend alluded to. At one period these two able mechanics suspended their anxious toil, and left the premises in disgust. After the lapse, however, of about three days, the same gentleman discovered their retreat, induced them to return, showed them, to their surprise, their difficulty conquered, and the work still in progress. The night on which this curious machine was first brought into use in its new abode was one of great anxiety and even alarm. The suspicious pressmen threatened destruction to any one whose inventions might suspend their employment—destruction to him and his traps." They were directed to wait for expected news from the Continent. It was about six o'clock in the morning when Mr. Walter went into the press-room, and astonished its occupants by telling them that "the *Times* was already printed by steam! That, if they attempted violence, there was a force ready to suppress it; but that, if they were peaceable, their wages should be continued to every one of them till similar employment could be procured"—a promise which was, no doubt, faithfully performed; and, having so said, he distributed several copies among them. Thus was this most hazardous enterprise undertaken and successfully carried through, and printing by steam on an almost gigantic scale given to the world."

The *Times* of the 29th of November, 1814, was the first newspaper printed in England by steam. The use of the steam-press is now general; without it an efficient daily journal could not exist; and such has been the increase in the demand for newspapers, that a still greater speed than 5000 or 6000 an hour is now required, and will soon be effected.

The *Times* has also had several conflicts with individuals as well as Govern-



THE LATE JOHN WALTER, ESQ.—FROM A BUST AT BEARWOOD.

ments; the exposure of criminality is by no means a safe proceeding, and under the old Law of Libel was still more dangerous than it is at present. A few years ago, the journal destroyed a complicated and well-laid system of fraud that would have inflicted serious injury on the bankers of London and the Continent. An

action of libel afterwards brought against the publisher by one of the parties implicated, failed, but involved the paper in heavy expenses. A public subscrip-

tion was raised in the City to defray them, but the money was devoted by Mr. Walter to the foundation of a perpetual Scholarship in the City of London School. The circumstances of the case are recorded on a marble tablet in the Royal Exchange.

Mr. Walter was returned to Parliament for the county of Berks, but resigned his seat in 1837. He was subsequently elected for Nottingham. His political life was distinguished by an uncompromising hostility to the New Poor Law; against it the influence of the *Times* has been steadily directed, and with immense effect. The attacks on it made Mr. Walter by no means a favourite with the last Government, and there was a marked hostility between him and Sir James Graham. It is difficult to prove such allegations, but it is said that the Ministry of that day were not above having recourse to sundry Parliamentary manoeuvres, well known to election agents, to unseat the member for Nottingham; and it was at last effected.

Mr. Walter was not a party politician; he constantly advocated the interests

and rights of the people, independently of all party considerations. He lived to see the beginning of the end of that system he had so long exposed. Towards the close of his life he heard of the breaking up and remodelling of the once powerful Commission, on the basis of responsibility; "and it was almost in his last hours that he was told there was scarcely a Parliamentary candidate who did not pledge himself to some extent against the inhumanities of that law against which for so many years he had waged a single-handed war. He died with the news of victory in his ear."

His devotion to the cause which by day and by night engrossed his interest and his powers, and never allowed him the needful repose, probably cost Mr. Walter not only his ease and his comfort, but his health and his life. He early perceived the dangerous character of the symptoms, which made their first appearance rather more than a twelvemonth since.

Early in the progress of the complaint, which was a cancer in the face, Mr. Walter, for the sake of medical attendance, took up his abode at his residence in Printing-house-square, where, after many months of suffering, he expired at a quarter before two o'clock, A.M., on the 28th of July.

In the neighbourhood in which he resided, Mr. Walter was universally esteemed for the active part he took in ameliorating the condition of the poor; he contributed generously to their necessities. His private acts were quite in keeping with the powerful public advocacy of the cause he supported in public. The new church he built at his own cost at Bearwood, will ever be a monument of his munificence.

Mr. Walter died in the midst of the General Election, and the respect in which his memory is held, was shown by a circumstance almost without a parallel in Parliamentary history. The electors of Nottingham, on the day after his decease, without canvass or preparation, returned his son, Mr. J. Walter, to the House of Commons, by an immense majority.



BEARWOOD, NEAR READING.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE, "MACEDONIAN," AT CORK, WITH PROVISIONS FOR THE DISTRESSED IRISH.

(Supposed to be spoken by one of the crew.)

"BROTHERS! although the ocean rolls between
Our homes, no ocean rolls between our hearts.
With suffering soul Columbia hath seen
Pale Erin's wretchedness; and soon her marts
Were crowded with her offerings of free,
Full, tearful aid. Swart Labour's horny hand
Gave his last dollar, or sent o'er the sea
'Bread stuffs,' the staff of life in every land.
Hence comes the *Macedonian*—noble bark,
The smile of Heaven is 'tuning her sails,
Which wave like Mercy's wings o'er famine stark,
And heals the wound where Pestilence prevails.
Brothers in tongue, arts, bravery, and blood,
Let us be rivals strong—in doing good."

L.

This noble vessel arrived in the Cove on the 16th ult., after a fair voyage of twenty-seven days; and anchored at Hawibowline.

The *Macedonian* is a very large and beautiful frigate, carrying forty-four guns, when in commission, and upwards of 1700 tons; she is commanded by Commodore De Kay, Argentine Navy. The cargo, which consisted of corn-meal, Indian meal, rice, beans, and a quantity of clothing, has been generously contributed by the Middle States and Relief Committees of the inhabitants of Boston—the contributions of the city of New York alone amounting to the immense number of 1018 barrels of corn-meal! The cargo is estimated at from 60,000 to 80,000 dollars; half to be discharged at Hawibowline, and the remainder between Belfast and Glasgow. It was through the interest and solicitation of Commodore De Kay, that Congress granted the use of the *Macedonian* for her present mission of peace and charity; the gallant and philanthropic gentleman bearing all the expense of victualling, manning, loading, &c., amounting to something over £3000. An American journal, dated June 13, 1847, says:—"The brave and noble De Kay, with a liberality which entitles him to the gratitude of Ireland, and the admiration of the world, has carried out this magnificent undertaking at his own expense; and the cargo, commenced by the Corporation of New York, has been completed by the patriotic sense and good feeling of the citizens of Boston."

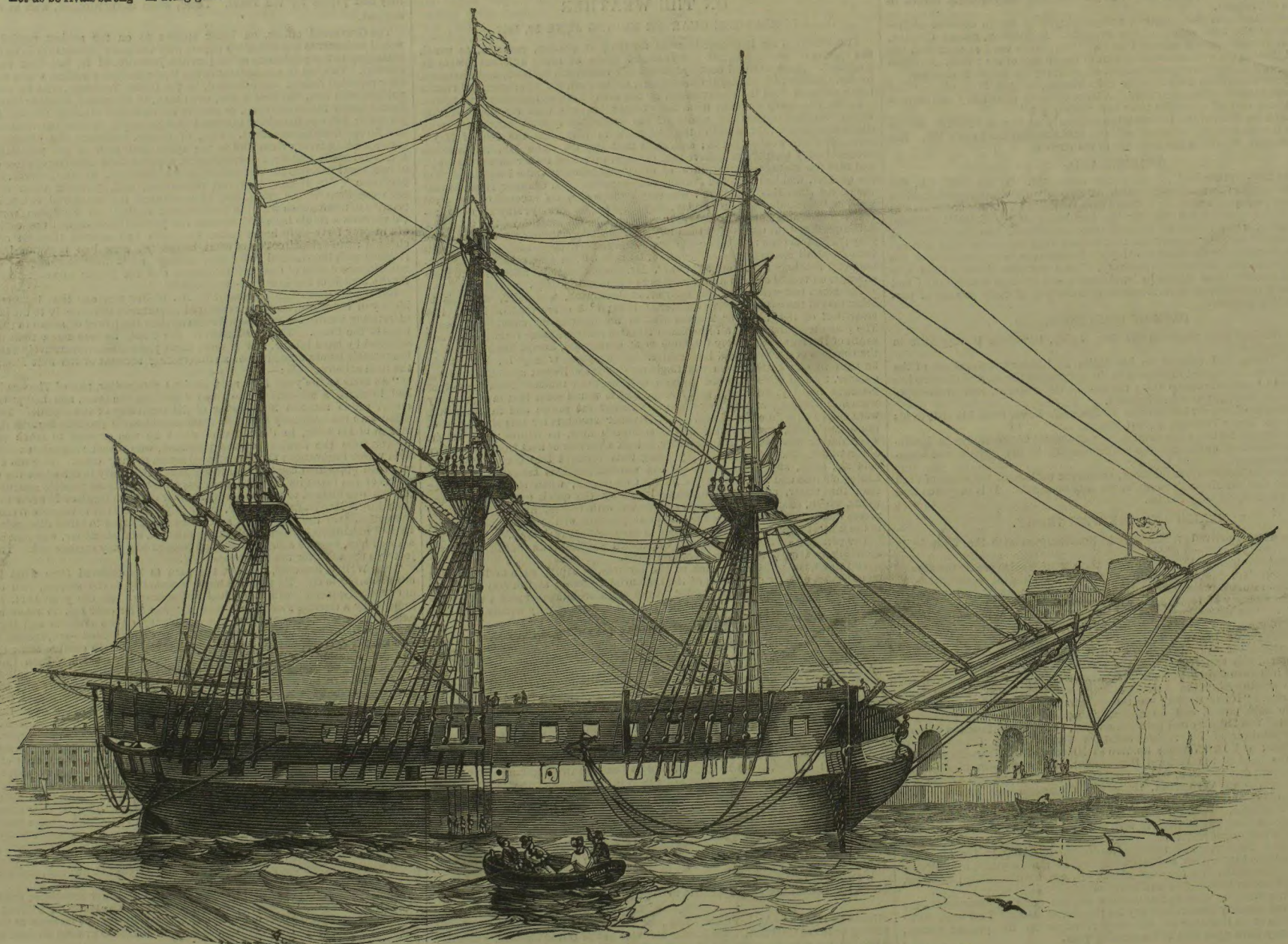
The *Macedonian* is a fine specimen of the naval architecture of the United States: she worked beautifully during her voyage, although six feet deeper than if she had in her armament. The white flag of the *Jamestown*, with a wreath of shamrock, and the rose and thistle in the centre, floated from the mainmast of the *Macedonian*, whilst the "star-spangled banner" waved from her mizen.

Nothing can exceed the gratitude of the citizens of Cork to the American people, for their practical and generous sympathy.

"Go back, thou messenger of good,
Freighted with words of brotherhood,
And say, if ever cause should move
Our hearts to thoughts of deadly strife,
With those who sent thee here in love,
When Famine walked abroad, and life
Withered beneath his touch, as grass
Wherethrough the scorching flames do
pass—
We'll pause, reflect, and speak, and
write—
Do anything before we'll fight."

Go, plough the intervening seas,
Shake loose thy canvas to the breeze
Thou link of unity between
Two kindred nations, that should ne'er
In hostile attitude have been;
It matters not whose flag ye bear!
Though warlike be thy look and name,
We care not; for henceforth thy fame
Is holy, as an ark wherein
The dove of peace may refuge win."

H. G. ADAMS; in Howitt's Journal.



THE "MACEDONIAN," UNITED STATES FRIGATE, LADEN WITH PROVISIONS FOR THE DISTRESSED IRISH.



THE BISHOP OF NORWICH, PRESIDENT OF THE INSTITUTE.

THURSDAY.

This morning, the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland commenced in St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich. The business of the meeting was opened by the Marquis of Northampton, who introduced the Bishop of Norwich, the new President, to his chair. The Bishop, in a very eloquent speech of nearly half an hour, enlarged upon the advantages to be derived from the careful study of antiquities, and the good that had been effected by the Archaeological Institute. A vote of thanks to the late Chairman was next agreed to; and then the Rev. J. Hunter proceeded to read a learned and elaborate paper upon the subject of English topography. A vote of thanks to Mr. Hunter was moved by the Master of Trinity; and the proceedings terminated with an exhibition of the last of the Whiffles—two men, with swords, and dressed in antique dresses, performing a variety of evolutions in a picturesque and elegant style. When the members left St. Andrew's Hall, the Whiffles preceded the Bishop, the Marquis, and the Master of Trinity, and continued their pioneer evolutions among the mob of electors of the Marquis of Douro and Mr. Peto, till the members of the Institute were fairly out of sight of St. Andrew's Hall.

A large party of the Members of the Institute next left Norwich, on an excursion to Caistor Camp, returning in time to hear a paper read on "Norwich and the Venta Icenorum," a contribution by Mr. Hudson Gurney. In the evening, the Bishop of Norwich had a large dinner party at the Palace, to which the leading members of the Institute were invited.

FRIDAY.

To-day, the several Sections met:—the Historical Section (Henry Hallam, Esq., in the chair) in the court-room of the Guildhall; the Early and Mediæval Section (the Marquis of Northampton in the chair) in the Council-room of the Guildhall; and the Architectural Section (the Master of Trinity in the chair) in the public library. The great feature of the day was Professor Willis's discourse on the Cathedral—his peripatetic supplement to his lecture delivered in the cathedral itself. On no occasion has Professor Willis been listened to with greater attention, and, though Norwich Cathedral is somewhat deficient in variety of interest, the Professor succeeded in explaining many of the obscure points to the satisfaction of the Bishops and the Canons who heard him. In the Close, as all Norfolk readers will remember, is an interesting ruin, evidently a part of the monastic buildings attached to the Cathedral, but what particular part, has puzzled all our antiquaries. Professor Willis, however, has settled the point, it was a part of the infirmary. Another interesting ruin, the early porch, in the Bishop's garden, was, Professor Willis observed, the porch of the great hall attached to the Palace.



WINE CELLAR IN THE BISHOP'S PALACE.

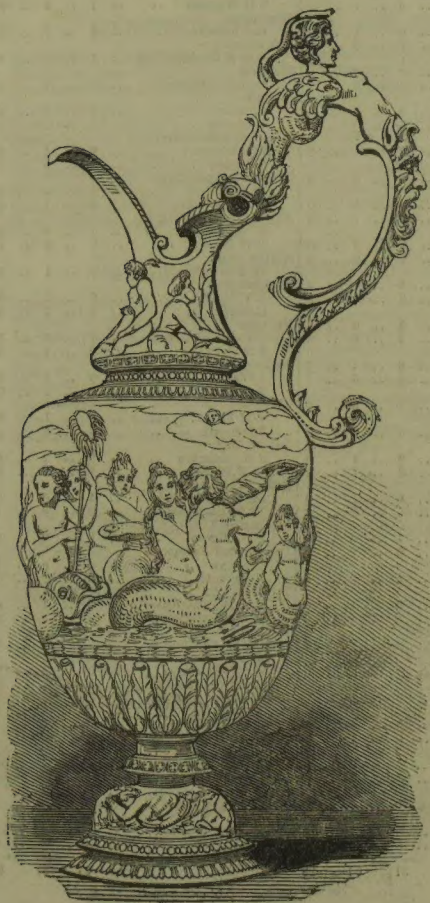
In the evening, there was a *conversazione* at the Palace, which was attended by upwards of three hundred ladies and gentlemen. The Bishop had

liberally invited all who took part in the proceedings of the Institute, and a very interesting evening was spent: among the visitors were the Marquis of Northampton, the Master of Trinity, the Dean of Westminster, Mr. Bancroft, Sir Richard Westmacott, and all the leading men in the Institute. Amongst the ladies was Amelia Opie, the widow of the celebrated painter. The spacious apartments in the Palace were thrown open, and the visitors received by the Bishop, his lady, and daughters, in the great drawing room. This, though not an architecturally decorated apartment, is a noble room, and two sides of it have cases filled with the best of decorations—books. The furniture presents an assemblage of ancient and modern tastes, and, from the many fashions in style of carving, has a picturesque air. A noble window, of admirable design, has been introduced on one side of the apartment, by the good taste of the present Bishop, and it adds materially to the general appearance of the room. Several madrigals and glees were excellently sung by the choristers of the Cathedral, and, from some of the pieces being strictly antiquarian in point of date, the music was quite in keeping with the Archaeological pursuits of most of the company.

The great features of the evening were the Kitchen and Cellars of the Palace, as their antiquity and character render them especial objects of interest; and they are highly prized by the Bishop. They were lighted up for the occasion, and as every one in the course of the evening visited the lower regions, it was amusing to see ladies in silks and satins, and gentlemen in full costume, prying into kitchen, cellar, and larder; examining the groined arches, brickwork, and modern innovations with scrupulous attention; and, indeed, we query whether so much company had ever visited the old vaulted rooms since they were built, and certainly never so talented an assemblage as swept along the different ways on Friday evening. One "bit," a great favourite of the Bishop's, was kept closed, on account of its small size and the inconvenient staircase in it. This was the Wine Cellar, represented in one of our illustrations, and which is of great character and effect. Its inconvenient staircase, and its not holding more than a dozen persons at a time, however, effectually excluded its being open as one of the "sights" of the evening.

SATURDAY.

This day was wholly engrossed by a pilgrimage to Walsingham and Binham Abbey, taking East Barsham Hall, and the Chapel at Houghton-in-the-Dale, in the way. At Walsingham, the Institute was most kindly received by the proprietor of the Priory and Wishing Wells, James Lee Warner, Esq., who had prepared a handsome champagne luncheon. At Binham, a second luncheon had



THE SILVER-GILT CORPORATION EWER, IN THE MUSEUM OF THE INSTITUTE.



KITCHEN IN THE BISHOP'S PALACE.



BELLOWS, IN THE MUSEUM OF THE INSTITUTE.

Brought Forward	Prot.	Whig.	Peel.		Brought Forward	Prot.	Whig.	Peel.	
Radnor	54	131	51		Tavistock	63	165	60	
Sir T H Lewis ..	0	1	0		W Russell ..	0	1	0	
Reading	0	1	0		J S Trelawny ..	0	1	0	
F Pigott ..	0	1	0		Tewkesbury	0	1	0	
Sergeant Talford ..	0	1	0		J Martin ..	0	1	0	
Belgate	0	1	0		H Brown ..	0	1	0	
T S Cocks ..	0	1	0		Thetford	0	1	0	
Retford (East)	0	1	0		Hon W B Baring ..	0	1	0	
Hon A Duncombe ..	1	0	0		The Earl of Euston ..	0	1	0	
Viscount Galtway ..	1	0	0		Thirsk	0	1	0	
Richmond (Yorkshire)	0	1	0		J Bell ..	0	1	0	
H Rich ..	0	1	0		Tiverton	0	1	0	
M Wyvill ..	0	1	0		Lord Palmerston ..	0	1	0	
Ripon	0	1	0		J Heathcote ..	0	1	0	
Hon E Lascelles ..	0	1	0		Totnes	0	1	0	
Sir J Graham ..	0	1	0		Edinburgh ..	0	1	0	
Rochdale	0	1	0		C B Baldwin ..	0	1	0	
S Crawford ..	0	1	0		Tower Hamlets	0	1	0	
Rochester	0	1	0		G Thompson ..	0	1	0	
R Bernal ..	0	1	0		Sir W Clay ..	0	1	0	
T Hodges ..	0	1	0		Truro	0	1	0	
Eye	0	1	0		J E Vivian ..	1	0	0	
H B Curteis ..	0	1	0		E Turner ..	0	1	0	
Salford	0	1	0		Tymemouth	0	1	0	
J Brotherton ..	0	1	0		R Grey ..	0	1	0	
Salisbury	0	1	0		Walsall	0	1	0	
W J Chaplin ..	0	1	0		E H Littleton ..	0	1	0	
C B Wall ..	0	1	0		Warrington	0	1	0	
Sandwich	0	1	0		G Greenall ..	1	0	0	
Lord C Paget ..	0	1	0		Warwick	0	1	0	
C W Grenfell ..	0	1	0		W Collins ..	0	1	0	
Scarborough	0	1	0		Sir C Douglas ..	0	1	0	
Sir J V B Johnstone ..	0	1	0		Wells	0	1	0	
Lord Mulgrave ..	0	1	0		W G Hayter ..	0	1	0	
Shaftesbury	0	1	0		R Blakemore ..	0	1	0	
R B Sheridan ..	0	1	0		Wendock	0	1	0	
Sheffield	0	1	0		G R Forster ..	1	0	0	
J Parker ..	0	1	0		J M Gaskell ..	1	0	0	
G Ward ..	0	1	0		Westbury	0	1	0	
Shoreham	0	1	0		G Wilson ..	0	1	0	
Sir C Burrell ..	1	0	0		Westminster	0	1	0	
G Goring ..	1	0	0		De Lucy Evans ..	0	1	0	
Shrewsbury	0	1	0		C Lushington ..	0	1	0	
E H Baldock ..	0	1	0		Weymouth	0	1	0	
R A Stanley ..	0	1	0		Colonel Freeston ..	0	1	0	
Southampton	0	1	0		W D Christie ..	0	1	0	
A J E Cockburn ..	0	1	0		Whitby	0	1	0	
B M Wilcox ..	0	1	0		R Stephenson ..	1	0	0	
South Shields	0	1	0		Whitehaven	0	1	0	
J T Wawa ..	0	1	0		R C Hildyard ..	1	0	0	
Southwark	0	1	0		Wigan	0	1	0	
Alderman Humphrey ..	0	1	0		Colonel Lindsay ..	0	1	0	
Sir W Molesworth ..	0	1	0		R A Thicknesse ..	0	1	0	
Stafford	0	1	0		Wilton	0	1	0	
D Urquhart ..	1	0	0		Viscount Somerset ..	0	1	0	
Alderman Sidney ..	0	1	0		Winchester	0	1	0	
St Albans	0	1	0		B Carter ..	0	1	0	
A Raphael ..	0	1	0		J B East ..	0	1	0	
G W J Repton ..	1	0	0		Windsor	0	1	0	
Stamford	0	1	0		Colonel Reid ..	0	1	0	
Marquis of Granby ..	1	0	0		Lord J Hay ..	0	1	0	
Rt Hon J C Herries ..	1	0	0		Wolverhampton	0	1	0	
St Ives	0	1	0		C Villiers ..	0	1	0	
Lord W Faulstich ..	0	1	0		T Chorley ..	0	1	0	
Stockport	0	1	0		Woodstock	0	1	0	
R Cobden ..	0	1	0		Marquis of Blandford ..	1	0	0	
J Heald ..	0	1	0		Worcester	0	1	0	
Stoke-upon-Trent	0	1	0		D Hordard ..	0	1	0	
W T Copeland ..	0	1	0		R Hordard ..	0	1	0	
H L Ricardo ..	0	1	0		Wycombe	0	1	0	
Stroud	0	1	0		G Dashwood ..	0	1	0	
G P Scrope ..	0	1	0		M T Smith ..	0	1	0	
W H Stanton ..	0	1	0		Yarmouth	0	1	0	
Sunderland	0	1	0		Lord A Lennox ..	0	1	0	
D Hordard ..	0	1	0		E Cooke ..	0	1	0	
G Hudson ..	0	1	0		York	0	1	0	
Swansea	0	1	0		H R York ..	0	1	0	
J H Vivian ..	0	1	0		J G Smyth ..	1	0	0	
Sir R Peel ..	0	1	0						
W Y Peel ..	0	1	0						
Taunton	0	1	0						
H Labouchere ..	0	1	0						
Sir T Colebrook ..	0	1	0						
	63	165	60						

[There is a double return for Montgomery. The numbers were equal (389) for Cholmondeley and Pugh.]

COUNTY MEMBERS RETURNED.

BERKSHIRE.—Robert Palmer, Philip Pusey, and Viscount Barrington.	LEICESTERSHIRE (North).—Lord C. S. Manners and E. B. Farham.
BERWICKSHIRE.—Hon. F. Scott.	LEICESTERSHIRE (South).—Sir H. Halford, Sir C. W. Packe.
BRECON.—Joseph Bailey.	LINCOLNSHIRE (South).—Lord Burghley, Sir J. Trollope.
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—B. Disraeli, C. G. Dupre, Hon. C. C. Cavendish.	NORFOLK (East).—Wodehouse and Burroughes.
CARNARVONSHIRE.—Pennant.	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (North).—Mannell and O'Brien.
CESHIRE (North).—W. T. Egerton, Hon. E. J. Stanley.	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (South).—Bell, Ogilvie.
DERBYSHIRE (North).—The Hon. G. Cavendish and Mr. Evans.	NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (North).—T. Houldsworth and Lord H. Bentinck.
DERBYSHIRE (South).—E. M. Munday, Esq., and C. R. Colville, Esq.	NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (South).—Colonel Rolleston and Mr. Hildyard.
DEVON (South).—Lord Courtenay and Sir J. Y. Buller.	OXFORDSHIRE.—Lord Norreys, G. G. Harcourt, and J. W. Henley.
DORSETSHIRE.—G. Banks, F. K. Seymour, J. Floyer.	SHROPSHIRE (North).—Viscount Clive and Ormsby Gore.
DURHAM (South).—Lord Harry Vane and J. Farrer, Esq.	STAFFORDSHIRE (South).—Charles Lord Ingestre and Colonel Anson.
FLINT COUNTY.—The Hon. E. M. Lloyd Mostyn.	SUFFOLK (West).—H. S. Waddington and P. Bennet, jun.
GLAMORGANSHIRE.—C. R. M. Talbot, Lord Adare.	SUFFOLK (East).—Lord Rendlesham and Mr. Gooch.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE (East).—Sir W. Codrington, Marquis of Worcester.	SUSSEX (West).—The Earl of March and Mr. Prime.
HAMPSHIRE (North).—The Right Hon. Shaw Lefevre and Sir W. Heathcote.	WESTMORELAND.—The Hon. Colonel Lowther, Alderman Thompson.
HEREFORDSHIRE.—Sir H. Meux and Halsey and Brend.	WILTSHIRE (North).—W. Long, T. H. Sotherton.
HEREFORDSHIRE.—Messrs. Bailey, Lewis, and Haggit.	WILTS (South).—Mr. Bennett, Hon. Sidney Herbert.
KENT (East).—J. P. Plumptre, W. Deedes.	WORCESTERSHIRE (West).—The Hon. Mr. Lygon, Mr. Knight.
LANCASHIRE (North).—J. W. Patten and J. Heywood.	YORKSHIRE (East Riding).—Mr. Broadley and Lord Hotham.
LANCASHIRE (South).—Hon. C. P. Villiers, W. Brown.	

* Returned also for Wolverhampton.

MEMBERS RETURNED FOR SCOTLAND.

ABERDEEN.—Capt. Fordyce.	KILMAKNOCK, &c.—Bouvier.
BERKSHIRE.—The Hon. F. Scott.	KIRKCALDY BURGHS.—Colonel Ferguson.
DUMFRIES BURGHS.—W. Ewart.	LANARKSHIRE.—W. Lockhart.
DUMFRIESSHIRE.—Drumlanrig.	LEITH, &c.—Rutherford.
DUNDEE.—G. Duncan.	PARTH.—F. Maule.
DUNFERMLINE BURGHS.—Smith.	PAISLEY.—A. Hastie.
DUNDEE.—Cowan, W. G. Craig.	RENFREWSHIRE.—E. P. Bouvier.
FALKIRK BURGHS.—Lord Lincoln.	ST. ANDREW'S, &c.—E. Ellice, jun.
GLASGOW.—M. Gregor, Hastie.	STIRLING BURGHS.—J. B. Smith.
GREENOCK.—Lord Melgund.	WIGTOWN BURGHS.—Sir J. M. Taggart.
HADDINGTON.—Sir H. F. Davie.	

MEMBERS RETURNED FOR IRELAND.

ARMAGH.—Colonel Rawdon.	ENNISKILLEN.—Hon. A. Cole.
BANDON BOROUGH.—Viscount Bernard.	GALWAY TOWN.—Blake and O'Flaherty.
CARRICKFERGUS.—Hon. Capt. Wellington Cotton.	KILKENNY.—J. O'Connell.
CASHEL.—T. O'Brien.	LONDONDERRY.—Sir R. Ferguson, Bart.
COLERAINE.—Sir H. Bruce.	NEWRY.—Lord Newry, Lord Morne.
DROGHEDA.—Sir W. Somerville.	PORTLINGTON.—Lieut. Col. Dunne.
DUNAGANN.—Lord Northland.	SLIGO.—Somers.
ENNIS.—James O'Gorman Mahon.	TRALEE.—Maurice O'Connell.
	WEXFORD.—Devereux.

CLOSE OF POLLS.

We give the numbers at the close of the polls for the following places, as some of them were undecided last week, and as the exact decision will be looked to with interest:—

ABERDEEN.	DERBY.	EDINBURGH.
Capt. Fordyce .. 918	Strutt .. 908	Cowan .. 2063
Col. Sykes .. 422	Gower .. 876	Craig .. 1854
BEDFORD BOROUGH.	Raikes .. 856	Macaulay .. 1477
Sir H. Verney .. 453	M'Grath .. 228	Blackburn .. 980
H. Stuart .. 432		OXFORD UNIVERSITY.
Captain Polhill .. 392		Ingils .. 1700
BOSTON (LINCOLNSHIRE).		Gladstone .. 997
Duke .. 580		Round .. 824
Cabbell .. 466		SUNDERLAND.
Wire .. 339		Barclay .. 642
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.		Wilkinson .. 568
Law .. 1486		Christie .. 274
Goulburn .. 1189		Freeston .. 274
Felding .. 1147		Villiers .. 272
Lefevre .. 850		Bunt .. 271

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—On Monday, several cases of Assyrian sculpture, from the ruins of the city of Nineveh, were deposited in the gallery of antiquities at the British Museum. They were originally intended for the French Government, but, from a misunderstanding that arose between the collector and the French authorities, they were offered to the trustees of the British Museum, who became the purchasers; they are considered the finest specimens yet discovered. The Assyrian collection of sculpture and architectural remains is now nearly complete, and will be opened to the public in a few days.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—Nearly all the bakers in the metropolis have reduced the price of their bread from 7d. to 6d. per 4lb. loaf. In the neighbourhood of Oxford street and St. Giles's, many bakers are selling their bread as low as 6d. per 4lb.

PUBLIC BATHS AND WASHHOUSES.—On Tuesday the Commissioners appointed to construct baths and washhouses for the labouring classes, commenced the erection of a spacious building for that purpose on a plot of ground granted by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, in Orange-street, Leicester-square. Two hundred private baths for both sexes, a spacious washing room, with hot closets for drying, and steam apparatus for the supply of hot and cold water, are to be constructed, the estimated cost being £5000, which will be raised by a rate on the inhabitants of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. The water for the use of the establishment will be obtained from the Artesian wells supplying Trafalgar-square, and it is anticipated that the concern will not only be self-supporting, but will also yield a considerable profit to the parish.

THE OYSTER SEASON.—On Wednesday morning, at six o'clock, the oyster season commenced at Billingsgate and Hungerford Markets, there being a plentiful supply at both places of the article. At the former fish-market there were above thirty vessels, some of a large size, from Rochester, Whitstable, &c. There was a ready sale, the buyers being very numerous. The prices varied from 12s. to 22s. and upwards per bushel, according to the quality, the Chayne Rocks being those which realised the best sums. A large quantity was purchased to be sent into the country, the sale for them having greatly increased in the inland towns, owing to the rapid transit by railway communication.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The number of births in the metropolis, for the week ending July 31, was:—Births—Males, 665; females, 659; total, 1324. Deaths—Males, 494; females, 470; total, 964.

IRELAND.

THE ELECTIONS.

DUBLIN.

The election for the city of Dublin took place on Monday amid the usual uproar on such occasions. At ten o'clock, George Roe, Esq., the High Sheriff, opened the court in Green's-court; and after the writ was read,

Hugh Barton, Esq., proposed for re-election one of the late members, Edward Grogan, Esq. Alexander Boyle, Esq., seconded the nomination.

Mr. Gregory was then proposed by B. M. Tabuteau, Esq., and seconded by Joshua Porter, Esq.

The Rev. Tresham Gregg delivered a lengthy address, in the course of which he denounced Sir Robert Peel as the greatest traitor since Judas Iscariot, and Mr. Gregory as a partisan of that deceitful statesman. He concluded by proposing William Busfield Ferrand, Esq., amidst great cheers, hisses, and uproar.

Mr. Ferrand was seconded by Charles Hyndham, Esq., M.D. Mr. J. A. Curran (barrister), then rose to propose Mr. John Reynolds as a fit and proper representative for Dublin. The Repealers cheered lustily, while the Conservatives remained silent. The learned gentleman spoke at length in support of his friend. Mr. Peter Steven seconded the nomination.

A poll was demanded, which commenced on Wednesday. The assessor, the Sheriff, and the contending candidates, met on Thursday morning for the purpose of deciding the objections raised to the votes. A few on each side were settled, and at twelve o'clock all adjourned. Mr. Reynolds claims a considerable majority over both Mr. Gregory and Mr. Grogan; but these gentlemen appear to think that before the scrutiny proceeds much further he must be in a minority.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.

On Tuesday the election commenced. Mr. F. Shaw was proposed by the Rev. Dr. Wall, and seconded by Mr. Sergeant Warren.—Mr. S. A. Hamilton was proposed by the Rev. Dr. Macdonnell, and seconded by Dr. Gayer, Q.C.—Mr. Professor McCullagh was proposed by Dr. McNece, and seconded by Mr. Whiteside, Q.C.—Mr. J. Napier, Q.C., was proposed by Mr. A. S. Hart, Junior Fellow, and seconded by the Rev. Mortimer O'Sullivan.—Mr. H. S. Kyle was proposed by Professor Longfield, and seconded by the Rev. H. B. Macartney.—Dr. Stanley Lees Giffard (Editor of the *Standard*) was proposed by Mr. Butt, Q.C., and seconded by the Rev. R. Murray, Dean of Ardagh.

Mr. Napier, Mr. Kyle, Dr. Giffard, and Mr. Butt addressed the electors as candidates. The three last-named gentlemen declined going to the poll. The show of hands was declared to be in favour of Mr. McCullagh and Mr. Napier, and a poll was demanded on the part of Messrs. Shaw and Hamilton.

SIX O'CLOCK, THURSDAY EVENING.

At the close of this, the second day's poll, the numbers stood:—Hamilton .. 329 Napier .. 250 Shaw .. 255 McCullagh .. 169

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.—The most unexpected movement effected by the dissolution is the retirement from Parliament of Mr. Wm. Smith O'Brien. His letter of resignation appears in the *Limerick Reporter*, and it is now believed that the Conservative, Mr. Monsell, of Tervoe, will be returned through the influence, in a great measure, of the Roman Catholic priesthood.

ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS OF O'CONNELL IN DUBLIN.—On Monday morning, vast crowds of persons assembled near the river, awaiting the appearance of the vessel bearing the remains of the late Mr. O'Connell. About twelve o'clock, one of the steamers of the City of Dublin Company, with the body on board, approached the mouth of the river, and took up her station near the Light-house, where she remained until half-past two o'clock, when she came up to the quay. About three, a hearse being in waiting, the coffin was landed and conveyed to the Roman Catholic Cathedral, in Marlborough-street, which was attended with difficulty, owing to the immense crowds.

TWO MORE MURDERS.—On the night of yesterday week a servant man, in the employ of Mr. Jones, of Clino Cottage, county Limerick, whilst riding home, was met by a gang of men upon the road, knocked off his horse, robbed, and murdered. On the morning of the same day a son of Mr. Richard White, of Abbeyville, county Tipperary, was shot dead, near Granaher, while making a seizure of cattle from a relative and namesake of his own.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

FATAL ACCIDENTS ON THE RIVER THAMES.

Last Saturday morning a sad accident occurred on the Thames, near Battersea-bridge. A party of five persons, named William Day, 7, Garden-row, College-street, Chelsea, Mary Eyles, a single woman, of Queen-street; George Cox, a Chelsea pensioner, who resided near the College; Jane Ingram, who lived in the same neighbourhood; and a youth named Charles Foke, living near Battersea-bridge, had been out to a party celebrating the Grand Regatta, in which one of their friends had won a prize. They got into a small sailing boat, sufficiently capacious to carry with safety from two to three persons. Whilst they were getting along the shore to the vessel, the young woman Ingram slipped down into the mud. As soon as the party had taken their seats in the frail craft, the young woman just spoken of got up with the intention of washing the mud off her gown. She had scarcely done so than the boat canted on one side, and in an instant the whole of the five persons were precipitated into the river. The young man Foke, with the assistance of Mr. Davies, a coal-merchant, and a person named John Bull, and Jane Ingram were saved, but unfortunately Mary Eyles, who was seen clinging to Day and Cox, kept her hold of them so tight that they were unable to do anything to effect their escape, and all three sank together.

Another accident, attended with the loss of life, occurred on the river on Sunday evening, near the High-bridge, Mortlake. A wherry, containing four men and a woman, was capsized in the middle of the stream. The boat having shipped some water, the woman was baling it out, when she overbalanced herself, and fell overboard. In their endeavours to save her, the men caused the boat to lean too much on her side, and they were upset. Two boats that were passing came to their assistance, and succeeded in saving two of the men, but the two others and the woman were drowned. The names of the parties lost are—W. Seager, Jane Seager (his sister), and Wm. Boulton; respectively aged, eighteen, twenty, and two-and-twenty years.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday evening week, as Miss Betsy Ferry, aged only seventeen, daughter of Mr. George Berry, landlord of the White Horse Inn, Leeds Road, Halifax, was standing near a table conversing with a sister, she, without any previous complaint, suddenly fell to the floor a breathless corpse. On Saturday an inquest was held on her remains, and the Jury gave a verdict, "Died by the visitation of God." It is a singular circumstance that on the morning of the day on which she so awfully terminated her mortal earthly journey, she had gone into the garden, where she had a mound of earth shaped (curiously enough for the place) in form of a coffin, upon which she left, taken from her dress, a large black breast pin or brooch, which she placed in that part of the coffin mound where the breast plate is usually affixed, and left it there.

TWO CHILDREN MURDERED BY THEIR FATHER.—Last Saturday morning a shocking murder was committed at Hulme, near Manchester, on two children, one being about four years old, the other an infant of only nine months old, by their father. The facts of the case seem to be these. The murderer is Joseph Speed, a man about thirty-four years of age, who has been accustomed to work in the factory, but has been out of employment since before Christmas last. About ten o'clock his wife went out, leaving him in charge of the two children. She was not long out, but on her return she found both the children lying under the bed with their throats cut, almost from ear to ear, and quite dead. On perceiving his wife approach, he made a most furious onslaught upon her with a heavy iron hammer. The wife, however, is still alive and sensible, but in far too dangerous a state to permit of being questioned. He then walked deliberately to the police-station in Great Jackson-street, and surrendered himself, and stated that he had just murdered his wife and two children. The unfortunate man seems to be labouring under some serious mental derangement, as he has always been a good husband and an affectionate father. An inquest was held on Monday, and at the close of the evidence a verdict of "Wilful murder" was returned against him.

POSTSCRIPT.

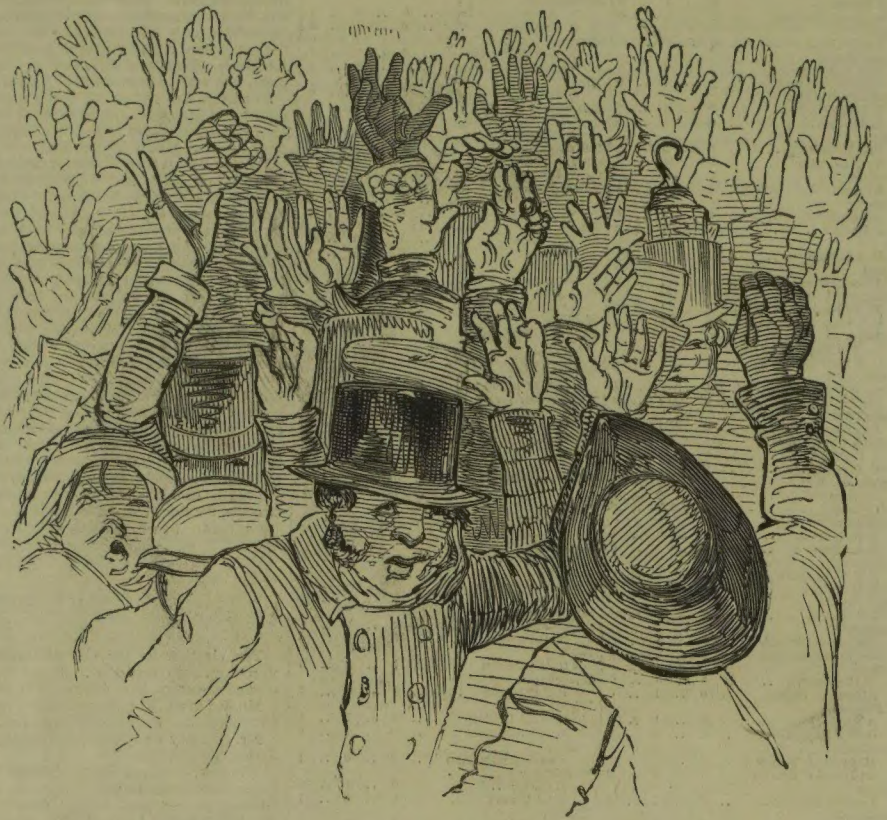
O'CONNELL'S FUNERAL.

The interment of Mr. O'Connell took place on Thursday. His remains were removed from the Roman Catholic church in Marlborough-street, Dublin, to the cemetery of Glasnevin. They were brought along a line of road which must be at the least eight Irish miles, and were made the leading attraction of a

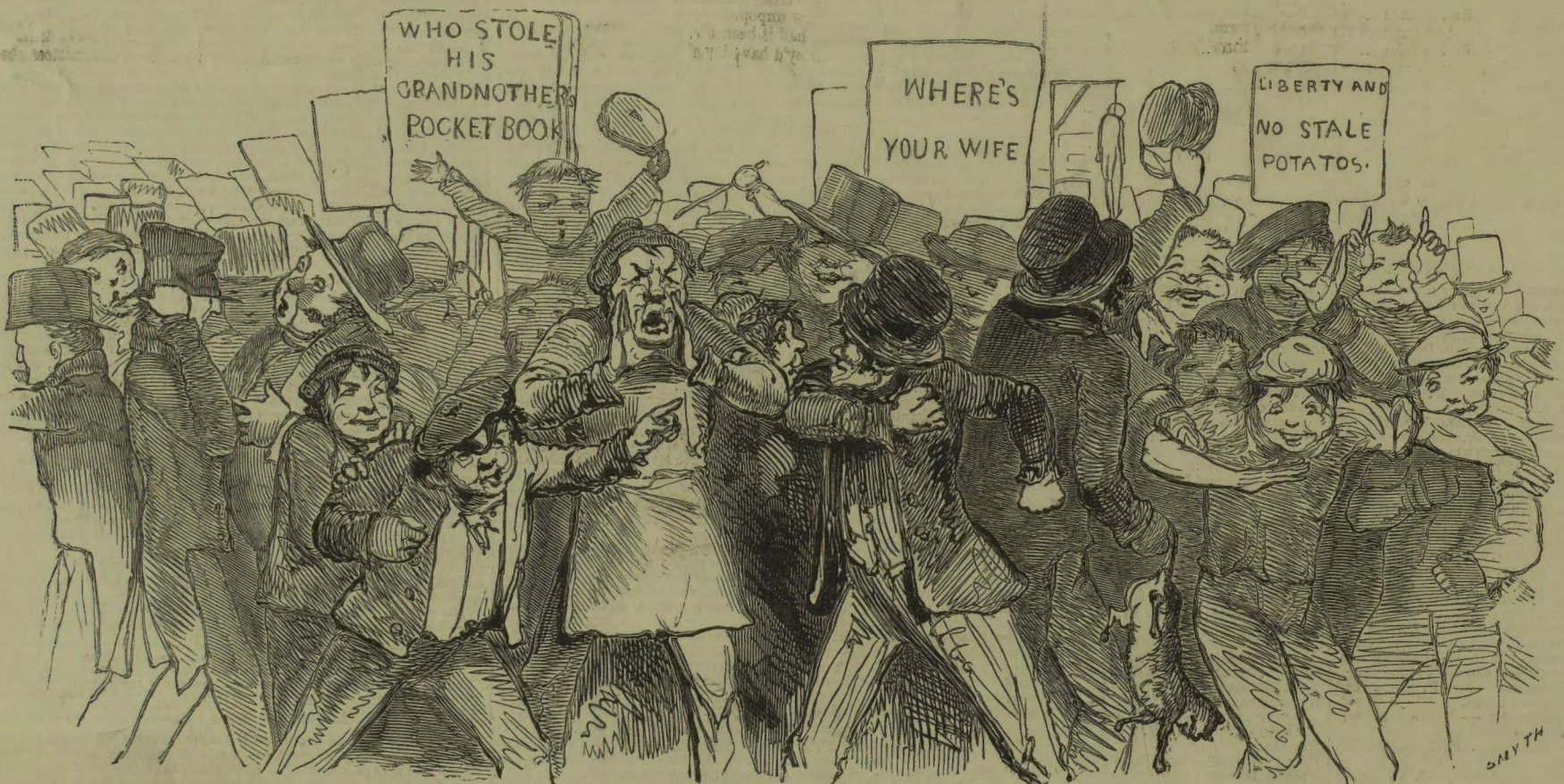
METROPOLITAN ELECTION SKETCHES.—BY KENNY MEADOWS.



THE LADY CANVASSER.



THE SHOW OF HANDS.



THE CROWD AT THE HUSTINGS.

THE LADY CANVASSER.—SHOW OF HANDS.

AIR.—"Woman's Heart."

A gallant Knight, whose hopes were bent,
To represent the shire,
Arrayed himself and forth he went
Their plumpers to desire.
But finding many did not choose,
A new attack he tries
With weapons no man could refuse,
And these were—Woman's Eyes!

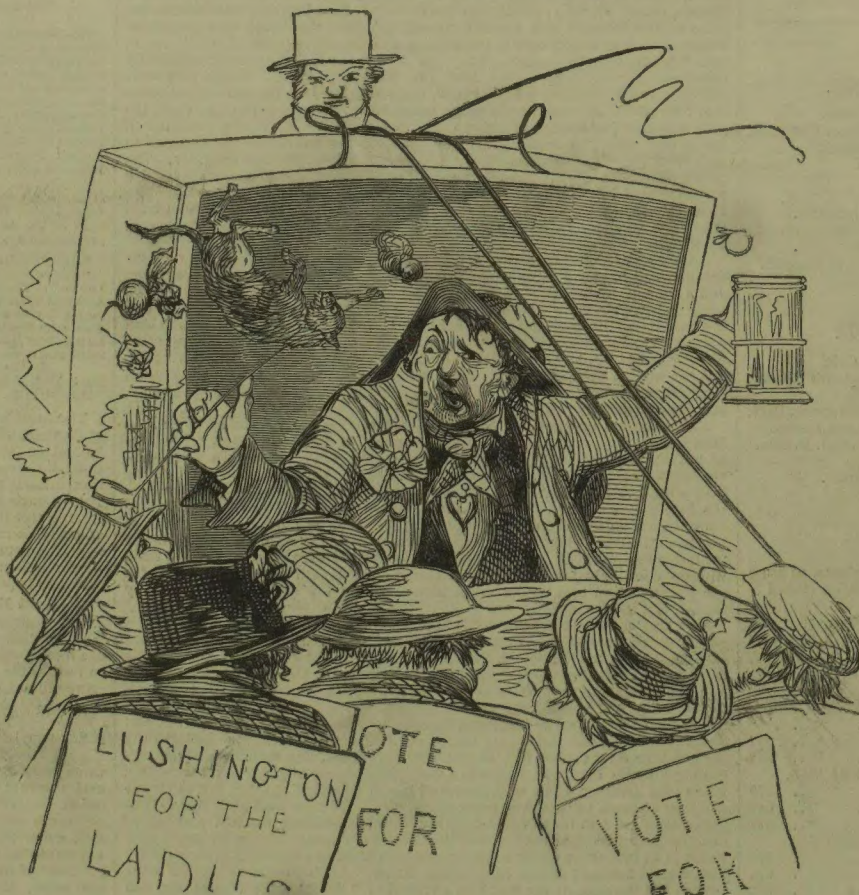
The nomination day arrives,
And all hold up their hands.
The opposition clearly thrives:
A poll he now demands.
Each lady bright takes up the fight,
And tough electors plies,
Until he finds he's made "all right,"
Returned by—Woman's Eyes!

THE HUSTINGS.—THE CAB ORATOR.

AIR.—"The Four-Leaved Shamrock."

I'll seek a four-wheeled cabriolet,
On which my form I'll rise,
And when I find a chance to speak,
Oh! how I'll tell them lies!
I will not waste my precious voice
On taxes or Bank gold;
But swear, if I should be their choice,
I'll do what'er I'm told.
And thus I'll play the deluder's part,
And order beer around,
Till every fly, cab, coach, or cart,
Shall for my votes be bound!

To farmers I'll Protection give;
And to the mob, free corn;
I'll promise that the poor shall live
Like those to fortunes born;
And Education I'll defend,
Or strangle, as may suit;
And different creeds treat as a friend,
Or crush them like a brute!
And thus I'll play the deluder's part, &c.



THE "CAB" ORATOR.

THE POPULAR CANDIDATE.

AIR.—"The Gipsy King."

Oh! I am the popular man,
And where is another like me?
Just mention him now if you can,
So sure of becoming M.P.
Petitions I swear I am able
To bring to the foot of the throne;
If I can, they are laid on the table;
If I can't—why, I leave them alone!
(Chorus) For I am the Popular Man, ha! ha!
For I am the Popular Man.

VARIATION.—"The Monks of Old."
Many have told that M.P.s of old
Were a wonderful downy set;
But 'tis more true, that the Members new
Are a great deal downier yet:
For our word is chaff—in our sleeve we laugh—
And gammon them all, high and low;
But they laugh, ha! ha! and they quaff, ha! ha!
And cheer us, wherever we go.
(Chorus) For they laugh, ha! ha! and they quaff, ha!
ha!
And cheer us wherever we go.

THE UNPOPULAR CANDIDATE.

AIR.—"I Remember, I Remember."

I remember, I remember,
How the poll-day flitted by.
And he, who's now the member,
Poll'd some hundreds more than I.
On my brow, on my brow, love,
Still smiles of hope I wore;
But I knew there'd be a row, love,
When the polling was all o'er.
I remember, I remember,
How they swore till all was blue,
That I ne'er should be their member—
And it turn'd out they were true.

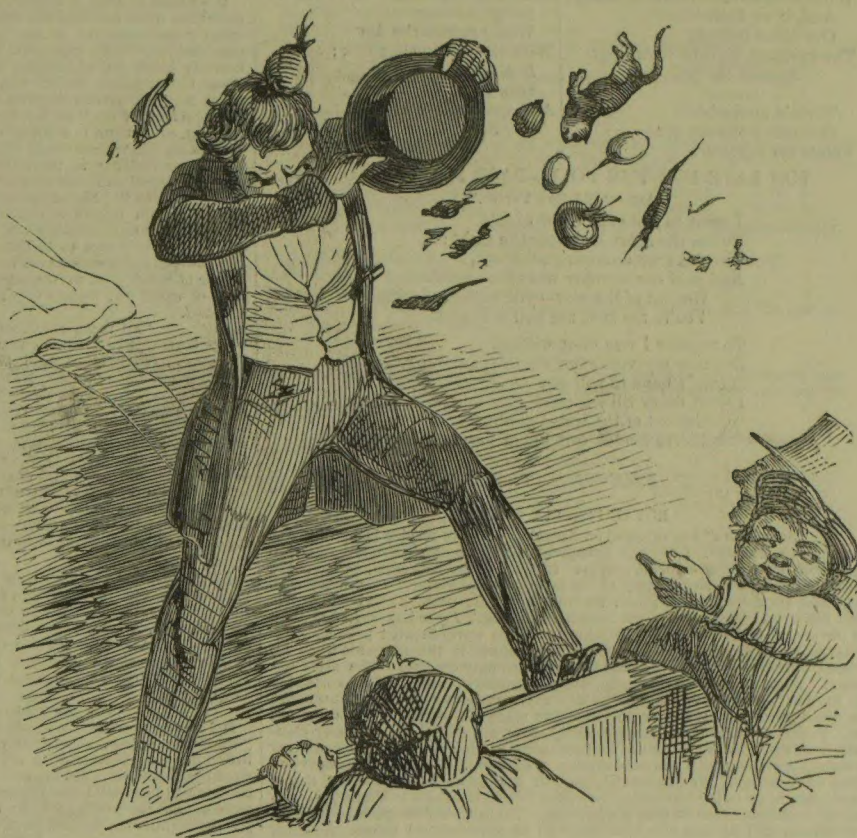
I remember, I remember,
How I thought about my bones,
And I look'd, with some misgiving,
On the cabbage-stalks and stones.

METROPOLITAN ELECTION SKETCHES.—BY KENNY MEADOWS.



THE POPULAR CANDIDATE.

And I came upon the hustings,
And exposed my shrinking form,
To the yells, and knocks, and thrustings
Of the people's pelting storm.



THE UNPOPULAR CANDIDATE.

ANNOUNCING THE POLL, AND THE BUTCHERS.

Read the poll—
Let every soul,
In anxious waiting meet us.

Air.—"Wreath the Bowl."

Some say we've won,
And some we're done,
And both Committees cheat us.



THE MARROW-BONES AND CLEAVERS.



TOO LATE FOR THE POLL.—PAST FOUR O'CLOCK.



THANKING THE ELECTORS.

But, if we win,
We'll make a din
With bells, and bands, and clashing;
And, if we find
Our cause behind,
The hustings will be smashing.
So read the poll, &c.

There's no doubt
Our man's thrown out—
Voters are deceivers.

Clear the hall,
The butchers call,
With marrow-bones and cleavers.
Laugh he may
Who's gained the day
With those who elect him;
But, we'll try
Scrutiny,
And again reject him.
So read the poll, &c.

TOO LATE FOR THE POLL—PAST FOUR O'CLOCK.

Air—"Old Dan Tucker."

I went to town the other night,
To see the noise, and hear the sight;
The folks were running all about,
And said our member was thrown out.
Get out of the way—you've been dozing—
You're too late, the poll is closing.

To register I was most willing,
But now my vote's not worth the shilling.
If ever I have to poll any more,
I won't delay till the clock goes four.
Get out of the way—you're out of luck, Sir,
You're too late—the hour has struck, Sir.

THE THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

"La Gazza Ladra" was repeated on Saturday—the new theatre being fully and fashionably attended. Grisi was in superb voice, and acted the arduous character of Ninetta with untiring energy. It is one of her best parts, both vocally and histrionically. Her singing of the cavatina, "Di Placer," is marked with the most exquisite floriture; and, for intense pathos, nothing can be finer than her delivery of the prayer in the last scene. Alboni's *Pippo* has created as great a *furor* as her *Arsace*. Her delineation of the warm-hearted peasant-boy is charming. Joyous in the early scenes, the passion in the moments when his friend Ninetta is wrongfully accused, was touchingly depicted. The drinking-song, "Tocchiamo," a restored gem, was rapturously encored, as also her solo in the duo "Ebben per memoria," as well as the andante with Grisi. Mario gave as much importance to *Gennaro* as the slight materials for the tenor would admit of. Tamburini's *Fernando* was splendidly acted, and deserved the hearty plaudits bestowed upon him. In the trial scene, the parting between him and Grisi received the honour of a separate ovation. We have heard Marini in better voice than on Saturday. We understand, however, that he was indisposed, and that it was doubtful up to the last moment whether he would be able to sing at all. His acting of the malicious *Podesta* is admirable. Tagliafico's *Fabrizio* was carefully performed, and his fine bass voice told well in the concerted pieces. Rossini's masterpiece will be repeated for the last time this season on Tuesday next.

Donizetti's "Maria di Rohan" was given on Tuesday night, for the purpose of affording Madame Ronconi another opportunity of trying her talent in the principal part, her friends attributing her failure, on the first representation, to nervousness. Madame Ronconi, since her *début*, has been singing at concerts with great success; but, as we have had frequent occasion to remark, the qualities which will constitute a good room singer are very opposite to those required for the lyric drama. Madame Ronconi was well received, but we see no reason to modify our opinion as to her merits. We think that she ought to abandon the stage altogether; or, at all events, it is quite absurd for her to suppose that she can hold the rank of *prima donna* in the presence of London *dilettanti*. Her engagement has been a mistake, her *début* a misfortune, and her subsequent appearance an act of weakness on the part of the management. It was a great drawback to Ronconi's marvellous acting and singing of *Cherouse*, not to have been sustained by a first-rate *Maria*, but still the house rang with the cheering bestowed on his powerful exertions, proclaimed by Charles Young, the celebrated tragedian, to be equal to the finest displays of a Kemble, a Cooke, or a Keen. Ronconi's last scene, when *Cherouse* learns, as he supposes, his wife's dishonour, and watches the door through which he expects *Chalais*, the lover, to enter, is something stupendous in histrionic genius as well as vocal supremacy. Bettini was a powerful actor, but did not fill the gap left by Salvi's absence. Bettini has a powerful voice, but he will have to acquire a better method and more refinement before he can claim the first position as an artist. Alboni's *Armando de Gondi* was most gracefully enacted. She received encores in both his airs—"Per non istare" and "Son leggero nell'amore." It was impossible for any audience to evince greater rapture than at these two vocal triumphs of the popular Alboni. If Grisi were to play *Maria di Rohan* next season with Ronconi and Alboni, this opera, which is full of beautiful melody, and is a most soul stirring drama, would be certain of great success.

On Thursday next, Rossini's famous opera, "La Donna del Lago," will be produced, Grisi being the *Elena*; Madame Bellini, *Albina*; Alboni, *Malcolm Graeme*; Mario, *James the Fifth*; Bettini, *Roderick Dhu*; and Marini, *Douglas*. The Bards will be sung by Tagliafico, Polonini, Tull, Lavia, Pia, Bettini, &c. In addition to the usual orchestra, there will be a full military band, and some of our best harp players. The *mise en scène* will be on the grandest scale. This grand production will be the last of the lyric works brought out this season, which terminates on the 21st inst.

On Thursday night, the "Nozze de Figaro" was given for the fourth time. As usual on such Mozartian occasions, there was a brilliant attendance, and the enthusiasm of the audience was unbounded. The encores were for the overture, the "Non pin andrai" so wonderfully sung by Marini; the "Voi che sapete" so exquisitely rendered by Alboni; the duo "Crudel Perché," between Grisi and Tamburini, and the duo "Sull'aria" so charmingly interpreted by Steffanoni and Grisi. Grisi's *Suanna* is the perfection of grace and vivacity, and her splendid organ was as fresh and vigorous at the close of the opera as at the beginning. Marini was quite mercurial in his movements; his *Figaro* has gained immensely since the first night, in animation—in singing it has never been equalled. Tamburini's *Count* has always been a remarkable performance, both for its *finesse* and polish. All the artists were quite at home in their parts, and played into each other's hands, as to constitute the most attractive *ensemble*, unprecedented in the recollection of the oldest Mozartian.

HAYMARKET.

On Saturday, Mr. Webster, the indefatigable lessee of this establishment, took his benefit, when the house was crowded to the ceiling. The performances commenced with "The Love Chase," "Popping the Question," and "The Invisible Prince." In addition to these entertainments, Mr. Chatterton's three youthful pupils played on the harp, John Parry sang two of his songs, and Mr. Webster and Mdlle. Adèle danced a Bolero. After the farce, this being the last night of the season, Mr. Webster delivered the farewell address, of much pith and point, in the course of which, after referring to the little Haymarket's arduous struggle of ten months, and thanking the company for "the state of the poll," the lessee continued:—

Permit me to say, ladies and gentlemen, this is the only theatre in which, at the present moment, the legitimate drama has found a constant refuge. I have always pledged myself to that cause, and it is for you to decide whether or not I have redeemed my pledges. Within seven months three original five-act comedies have been produced; and, throughout the season, there has been a rapid succession of comedettes, musical dramas, and revivals, all of which have been successful. We have not to record a single failure. I have had the gratification, also, of reckoning amongst the happiest incidents of this season the return to the stage of your accomplished favourite, Mrs. Niblett. Nothing, indeed, has been left unattempted to render the productions of this house worthy of your patronage. During the last ten months considerably more than £2000 have been expended on the authorship of new pieces, in addition to a general expenditure of upwards of £30,000. I have endeavoured to do my part, as far as the resources within my reach, and untiring zeal in the employment of them, could enable me. But, this, you, vernacular stage, has a hard fight, notwithstanding. It may be said to be devoted to the pursuit of the fish drama under difficulties. Two Italian Operas, French Plays, musical solifés, night ballooning, hot weather, and out-of-door amusements are formidable competitors.

But, believing the drama to possess a permanent vitality which must outlive all depressing circumstances, I look forward confidently to the future. English comedy cannot perish; it shall not, as long as I possess the power to nourish it. Amongst the measures arranged for the next season, independent of the eminent members at present attached to my ministry, are engagements with artists of the highest talents, Miss Helen Faucit, Mr. and Mrs. C. Keen, Mr. Ranger, Mr. and Mrs. Keeley, and others, including some new to these boards. Original plays by distinguished authors shall be early brought under your consideration, and it is hoped that, when the whole policy of our little Cabinet shall have become developed, we may calculate trustfully on your support.

The theatre will be re-opened towards the end of September.

The PRINCESS' Theatre will close a season of chequered success this evening; and, on the 12th, will be re-opened for the benefit of the family of the late Mr. Walton, the Assistant Stage-Manager; when Mrs. Butler, and the leading artists in town, have proffered their gratuitous aid.

The Colosseum continues to be well attended, the public delighting to escape from the great oven of London to the *refraichissement* of its illuminated conservatories and cool grots, alternating with the artistic triumphs of its moon-lit panoramas, and its gas-lit saloons of sculpture.

At Axtley's, a new grand drama and fairy legend is promised on Monday. VAUXHALL has become once more fashionable; and the rank of the company reminds one of the better days, or rather nights, of "the Royal property."

At the SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Shakespeare's House proves very attractive to thousands who cannot make the pilgrimage to Stratford.

Appropos, of the House itself, a public meeting is announced for Friday evening next, at the Hanover-square Rooms, to concert means for the purchase of the property.

FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES.—A letter has been received from Hobart Town, by a person in Monmouth, from which the following is an extract, whence it will be seen they have uncontrolled liberty in Van Diemen's Land:—"I saw the Chartists, Frost, Jones, and Williams, not long since. Williams is at New Norfolk, in good health, but unhappy; wants to get to England; he talked of opening a shop in the general line, if he does not hear favourable news soon from home. Jones is in partnership with a watchmaker named Duchene, a Frenchman, at Launceston, far better off than ever he was in England; I saw him a few weeks since, extravagantly dressed. I believe Frost is living at Bagdad, some miles from here, with Geach and his wife. She keeps a very respectable boarding school there, in the name of Mrs. Foster. They have all very great indulgences."

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR AUGUST.

CHARACTER OF QUEEN MARY.

If we were to draw a faithful picture of this Princess, we need do nothing more than upset our inkstand over our paper, and cause the saturated manuscript to be transferred to our pages in one enormous black blot; for we are sure that no printer's type could furnish a type of the person whom we have the horribly black job of handing down—or rather knocking down—to posterity. Those indefatigable readers who are desirous of having the appropriate epithets, and which Mary's character deserves, are requested to take down the dictionary, and, having selected from it all the adjectives expressive of badness that the language contains, place them in a string or a series of strings, before the name of Mary. To look for her virtues would require the aid of one of those solar microscopes which give visibility to the merest atom, and the particle, if even discovered, might be deposited in the mental eye without its being susceptible of anything having entered it. She seems to have possessed some sincerity; but this only gave a certain degree of vigour to her evil propensities. She was, perhaps, susceptible of some attachments, but so is a boa constrictor, though few would conceive it a privilege to be held in the firm embraces of that paragon of tenacity towards those with whose fate it happens to twine itself. She had a certain vigour of mind, just as the tiger has a certain vigour of spring—a parallel, the force of which her victims very frequently experienced.—*The Comic History of England.*

AN IRISH ELECTION IN THE TIME OF THE FORTIES.

The ingenuity exhibited in some of these atrocities was extraordinary, and a proof that, in whatever qualities our people are deficient, natural intellect is certainly not among them. As the electors came in, and voted either for this person or that, they were assailed by hissings and execrations, or by cheerings and exclamations from the respective mobs. But this was not all; ruffians were stationed among the friends of the popular candidate, with pieces of red and white chalk in their hands, who, as the electors passed out, took care to score their backs with either colour, in proportion to the political enormity of their crime. A score of white chalk, for instance, was a signal to that portion of the crowd that the person thus marked had voted against the popular candidate, and deserved to be well beaten; whereas, the red mark intimated a still more fearful punishment—to wit, that the individual bearing it might have his brains knocked out, or be beaten to death.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

PROFESSORS.

Herr Fireverkst was a professor of the pianoforte. Similar professors are not persons whose talents have been crowned by that title by any learned assembly; they give themselves their own degree, and print "Professor" on their cards, for the sufficient reason that they profess to play on an instrument. On the same principle, Mrs. Twigs, the mangling woman, who lived next door to Tom, in the court, was a professor, because she professed to use Baker's Patent Mangle, although all the time she well knew that she didn't.—*Christopher Tadpole.*

HOW TO TELL A STORY THAT IS NO STORY.

If I was to be so bold as to offer my advice, I should tell it short. This way:—"Once upon a time, when pigs were swine, and turkeys chewed tobacco, and little birds built their nests in old men's beards, a youngster that had no beard went out a hunting. He thought he could shoot, but couldn't; for he fired at a cariboo and missed it: was frightened to see the tracks of wild beasts instead of tame ones in the woods; ate for his supper what he neither killed nor cooked; got the nightmare; fancied he saw three hungry wolves, woke up and found but one, and that was himself. Now, there is the hair and head, body and bones, and sum and substance, of your everlasting 'long story.'"—*Fraser's Magazine.*

OLD WAPPING.

There is an eastern district of the metropolis called Wapping. It is redolent with tar and oakum, and the multifarious stores of shipping. It is decidedly nautical in its appearance, and marine-stores vegetate there in most luxuriant growth. The black dolls, with white and tinselled drapery, flaunt in majestic splendour from many an emporium of wifds and strays, where anything may be purchased from a ship's anchor to a mutton-bone or an ounce of beef-dripping. It is a district utterly unknown to fashionable life, save when they take the steamers to Rotterdam or Hamburg, or any other place of continental resort. The narrow winding streets are generally filled with sea-larking men, embrowned by foreign suns. Lascars troop about in scores, shivering and uncomfortable in their dingy calico clothing. Long variegated poles project from little dreary shops, and denote the existence of lather and gossip within. Crimps, too, are prowling about, or, like spiders, awaiting in their boozing dens to entrap the unfortunate seaman on his return from a foreign cruise, and ease him of his hard-earned cash. Girls, too, of tender age, abound in this distant locality, innocent of bonnets or caps, or of any vestige of feminine decency of thought or speech. The dram-shops are frequent, and full of noisy carousers. Fleets of colliers nestle on the shining waters of the Thames, like sleeping flocks of black swans; and the hum and bustle of human industry give ceaseless evidence of unremitting toil.—*Dolman's Magazine.*

AN UNHAPPY HOME.

Amidst this opulence of comfort, there is something in the general air that is not well. Is it that the carpets and the cushions are too soft and noiseless, so that those who move or repose among them seem to act by stealth? Is it that the prints and pictures do not commemorate great thoughts or deeds, or render nature in the poetry of landscape, hall, or hut, but are of one voluptuous cast—mere shows of form and colour—and no more? Is it that the books have all their gold outside, and that the titles of the greater part qualify them to be companions of the prints and pictures? Is it that the completeness and beauty of the place is here and there belied by an affectation of humility, in some unimportant and inexpensive regard, which is as false as the face of the too truly painted portrait hanging yonder, or its original at breakfast in his easy chair below it? Or is it that, with the daily breath of that original and master of all here, there issues forth some subtle portion of himself, which gives a vague expression of himself to everything about him?—*Dombey and Son.*

NAPOLEON'S RETURN FROM ELBA.

Those who like to lay down the History-book, and to speculate upon what might have happened in the world, but for the fatal occurrence of what actually did take place (a most puzzling, amusing, ingenious, and profitable kind of meditation), have no doubt often thought to themselves what a specially bad time Napoleon took to come back from Elba, and to let loose his eagle from Gulf San Juan to Notre Dame. The historians on our side tell us that the armies of the allied powers were all providentially on a war-footing, and ready to bear down at a moment's notice upon the Elban Emperor. The august jobbers assembled at Vienna, and carving out the kingdoms of Europe according to their wisdom, had such causes of quarrel among themselves as might have set the armies which had overcome Napoleon to fight against each other, but for the return of the object of unanimous hatred and fear. This Monarch had an army in full force because he had robbed half Saxony, and was bent upon maintaining his acquisition: Italy was the object of a third's solicitude. Each was protesting against the rapacity of the other; and could the Corsican but have waited in his prison until all these parties were by the ears, he might have returned and reigned unmolested. But what would have become of our story and all our friends, then? If all the drops in it were dried up, what would become of the sea?—*Vanity Fair.*

MR. STRAGGLES'S WHITE-BAIT DINNER.

Mr. Straggles commenced with water-souchee (which at first he conceived to be flounder-broth), and ate all the parsley into the bargain; and then got timid at the imposing waiter who came to change his plate, and said he preferred the same. But this he man would not allow by any means, and took it away with a strong-minded effort, after which Mr. Straggles was lost in admiration of the stewed eels; and in wonder at the pickles which nestled amidst the salmon cutlets; and in fear at the pyramid of whitebait which soon made its appearance, so much so, that he drank deeply of punch to regain his presence of mind. And then he watched Mr. Flitter closely,—how he slanted his plate with a wedge of bread, whilst he squeezed the lemon over the cayenne pepper,—how he helped himself recklessly to ravenous quantities, and devoured them as voraciously. All this Mr. Straggles did, even to slapping one bit of brown bread and butter upon another, face to face, as carelessly as though he had done so for years. "Well, Straggy," said Mr. Flitter, "what do you think of whitebait? What are they like?" "I can't make out," replied his friend. "Baked curl-papers, I should say, were the nearest things to them. But the bread and butter's first-rate." "More bait," ordered Mr. Flitter; and more after that; and then devilled bait; and the Badminton. Capital stuff it was, too. "I'll tell you how to make that," said that gentleman. "Pour out a bottle of Vin Ordinaire into a jug, and shoot a little bottle of soda water into it. Add some sugar and some knobs of Wenham ice. Put a suspicion of your favourite liqueur, or a phantom of lemon-peel into it, and there you are. Ah!" This last expression accompanied a deep draught, which Mr. Straggles imitated to perfection, as the devilled bait had made his throat all of a blaze. And upon this he put pale ale, finishing with champagne, which Mr. Flitter would order. "I don't seem to care much about anything more to eat," said Mr. Straggles, as he felt the white-bait almost up to his throat. "Oh, but you must. Here are lovely peas; and duck too; or perhaps you'd like some of this ham." Mr. Straggles thought he would; it was less to eat. But it was so salt he was obliged to have some more Badminton, and soon got very jolly indeed.—*Bentley's Miscellany.*

ACROSTIC BY LORD ELDON.

The following acrostic, addressed to the late Mr. Bliss, on his adornment of Brandon, is ascribed to the pen of his early friend, Lord Eldon:—

E-nchanted, I view the scene with surprise:
D-oes not illusion deceive my wrapt eyes?
W-here are the sands, and where is the warren?
A-nd not these scenes to my memory foreign?
R-abbits and conies were lords of the soil,
D-deep sands made the traveller's journey a toil;
B-but now the smooth turnpike invites to proceed;
L-o, the warren is changed to a sweet verdant mead!
I-nstead of a desert, like Arabic ground,
S-ee a Palace adorns, and forests abound;
S-ee Bliss has created a Paradise round.

SPORTING GENTS.

And these miserable animals are going to the Derby to-morrow; and, if you are in town, you'll see hundreds more spending their substance, their eighteen shillings per week, in endeavouring to appear what they are not. Why don't they try not to be that which they appear?—egregious blockheads. The Derby never was intended for them. Racing is a treat to the Yorkshire tyke, to the happy rustic, the honest and industrious tradesman, and the Derby-day should be a happy holiday to millions; but phaetons, and cigars, and ice-champagne, and cutting whips, and cut-away coats, and betting-books, are not the things for tailors' apprentices and lawyers' clerks.—*Sporting Review.*

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

News has been received of the death of Capt. George Maclean, Governor of Cape Coast Castle, on the west coast of Africa. Capt. Maclean was the husband of Miss Landon, better known as L. E. L., whose unfortunate death some years since excited so much sympathy.

We are exceedingly happy to learn that the report of the Hon. and Rev. G. Spencer's death is premature.

During the week ending on Saturday last, the number of persons passing between England and France at the under-named places was—at Boulogne, 2428; at Calais, 467; total, 2895.

Accounts have been received at Constantinople of a complete victory having been gained at Dergul over the insurgents, in which more than 1200 Kurds were left on the field of battle.

A baker of Haxton, near Amesbury, Wiltshire, has engaged to supply a respectable farmer with flour for the use of his labourers at "1s." per gallon, from Michaelmas to Christmas next.

Letters from Kumelia state that a very destructive fire had broken out at Yeni Chekir (Larissa), in the bazaar. Fortunately, there was not much wind at the time, and it was got under without other damage than the destruction of from 30 to 40 miserable old houses. In the bazaar, the depot of jewellery, goods, and other merchandise, was very great, on account of the approaching fair of Onzouglora, and the loss to the merchants must considerably exceed £400,000. Upwards of 650 houses and shops were destroyed during the three hours the fire raged.

Mr. Cobden arrived at Berlin last week, and was expected to remain for a few days, in order to acquire more minute information on the actual relations of the Zollverein. After that he intends to visit St. Petersburg, and, either on his journey thither or on his return, will visit the city of Hamburg. The Free-Traders of Berlin were about to give Mr. Cobden a grand entertainment.

There was a very violent hailstorm at Leipsic on the 18th ult., which did much mischief. The storm travelled on, and committed the most fearful damage in many hamlets and villages. The ripe corn suffered considerable injury, and the ears were completely thrashed out by the hail, so that the people gathered them up with their hands. Fields and gardens are destroyed; the corn is beaten to the ground; the ears are torn from their branches, and the vines are utterly destroyed. Potatoes have on the whole suffered least.

About three weeks ago a sailor at Constantinople was struck with apoplexy, and, being pronounced dead by the surgeons, was put into a coffin, and on the following day taken to the burial ground for interment. On arriving there blood was seen to flow from the coffin from the incision made in his arm the preceding day in a vain attempt to bleed him. The coffin was opened, and the man was found alive, and with his eyes open. He died, however, in a few minutes afterwards.

The suit against the Great Western Railway Company by the sufferers from the Stoke Canon fire, by which a loss of between £8000 and £9000 was sustained, and the finest part of the village destroyed, has been compromised. The case stood for trial at Exeter during the present assizes, but the defendants have consented to pay half the damage sustained and the costs.

A shocking murder was committed in the Greco-Catholic Church, Vienna, on the 22nd ult., on the person of the clergyman there. He had gone out, as usual, early to read mass, and, not returning home at noon, search was made for him, when he was found, his brains shattered and lying on the steps of the altar. Suspicion points to a certain Theodor K., a native of Poland, and a chorister of the church.

The late Duke of Northumberland's personal and funded property of which he died possessed within the province of Canterbury alone has been valued at £160,000, and the executors have paid to the Stamp-office the duty of £2100 on the p. obate.

The Prussian State Gazette announces the discovery, in the library of the Ossolinski at Lemburg, of a fragment of the history of Trojans Pompeius. This manuscript, which treats of Illyria and the war against the Dacians, has created considerable interest amongst the German philologists and geographers.

On Monday, between eleven and twelve o'clock, the turf and furze on Putney-heath was discovered to be on fire. A body of police and a great number of persons were promptly on the spot, and succeeded in stopping the flames chiefly by clearing a space round the burning portion. As several parts were on fire at the same time it is suspected it had been set fire to wilfully.

Several successful experiments have been recently made in France on the etherisation of bees, so as to be able to take their honey whilst they are in a state of inaction, without the necessity of destroying their lives.

A few days ago the Prussian Ambassador at the Court of Bavaria, on his return to Munich from the Franzenbrunn, discovered that during his absence his house had been robbed of plate, &c., to the value of 75,000*fr.*

The Recordship of Hull, vacant by the resignation of Matthew Talbot Baines, Esq., M.P., has been conferred upon Thomas C. Grainger, Esq., M.P. for Durham.

John Ramsay, who has been several times examined at Clerkenwell Police-court, charged, on his own confession, with the wilful murder of Mr. H. Williams, was, on Tuesday, after a reiteration of much of the evidence given on former occasions, fully committed for trial.

A vessel has arrived at Gravesend with an entire cargo of lobsters, from Bergen, in Norway, and has also brought three horses, an unusual article of import from that country.

Letters from Athens, of the 20th ult., announce that the Greek Chambers were to meet on the 22nd inst., and that, although M. Coletti would possess an overwhelming majority in the new Chambers, there was a misgiving that he would not be able to maintain himself in office. One source of difficulty to him was the still unsettled relations between Greece and Turkey, added to which it was known that the British Government was determined to exact the full amount of the interest of the debt now due, and the future instalments as they shall become due.

The ship *Gloriana*, which sailed on Monday for Calcutta and the Cape of Good Hope, took out upwards of £100,000 in specie on account of the Government. This shipment has most probably been rendered necessary by the expenses of the Kaffir war at the Cape.

A Court of Directors was held at the East India House, on Wednesday, when the Earl of Dalhousie was appointed Governor-General of India, and Major-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B., Governor of Madras.

Accounts from Constantinople, of the 20th ult., announce the overthrow of Mehemet Ali Pacha, the brother-in-law of the Sultan, and Grand Admiral, who has been replaced by Halil Pacha, a supporter of the present Government. The ex-Admiral was accused of peculation to a great extent.

A few days ago a large meteor, in the form of a globe, with a long train of fire, was seen near Carlsbad. On the same day an aerolite fell at Braunau, after an explosion like that of a cannon. The aerolite had the appearance of a mass of cast iron.

A person named Felix Jarratt was charged before the magistrates at Hastings, on Monday, with having given a bribe to Stephen Davies, a broker, at the late election in that town, for the purpose of inducing him to vote for Messrs. Briscoe and Robertson. Instead, however, of voting as asked, Davies gave information of the alleged bribery, and Jarratt was arrested on a warrant. The case has been sent for trial to the assizes.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt last week at Aix, (France.) It was of a very short duration, and caused no damage.

The highest price at which best American flour has been this year, was 54s per barrel, which is about 100 per cent above what it was last year. At present it is about 30s.

By an official document it is shown that in five years to 1826 there were 5286 persons convicted on capital charges, and 307 were executed; in the next five years, 7077 persons were convicted, and 304 executed; in the next, 3877, out of which 175 were executed; in the next, 767, out of which 44 were executed; and in the five years ending 1846, the convictions were 346, and the executions 56.

At Barnstable, in Devonshire, on the announcement of the poll last week, there were three votes for Sir Bruce Chichester; a solitary one for the Mayor, and one (the announcement of which caused no little merriment) for Pope Pius the Ninth.

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton has just placed himself under the care of Dr. Edward Johnson, at the Hydropathic Establishment, Umberslade, near Birmingham.

Mr. A. Stafford O'Brien, the member for North Northamptonshire, has assumed the name of "Stafford," so as to be now Mr. Augustus Stafford.

A monster pleasure train from Edinburgh and Glasgow, the first that has ever taken place from Scotland to London, arrived on Wednesday at noon with upwards of 600 persons, who appeared greatly delighted with the trip.

It is stated in a letter from Cadiz that two piratical vessels have been fitted out at Tetuan, and are now cruising under command of a notorious pirate, named Maddu Ali.

From a Parliamentary document, printed within the last few days, it appears that in the two years ending on the 31st of December, 1844, the commitments on criminal charges numbered 56,133, and in the two subsequent years 49,410; thus showing a difference, in the two years, of 6,723 commitments.

Some of the papers have given an account of the execution of a woman named Mary Milner, at Lincoln, yesterday week. The execution, however, did not take place. The unfortunate woman hung herself in her cell a few hours before the appointed time. An inquest was held on the body on the following day, and a verdict of *felo de se* was returned.

A report has been in circulation in the City during the week, to the effect that, after all, Sir G. Larpent is a member for London, and not Mr. Masterman, there being an error in the poll-books.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "S. B." Hull.—In a work so restricted in size, there must needs be many omissions. Whether the one spoken of occurs we cannot say, not having a copy of the volume to refer to.
- "W. A. C."—The Black King is in check, and he must be moved, or a man interposed, or the checking piece captured.
- "Muff."—No correction will be made till a second edition is published, and all applications on the subject should be addressed to the publisher of the work.
- "A Young Chess-Player."—We cannot understand the question. Send a diagram of the position alluded to.
- "G. A. H."—Having resigned the game, Black cannot demand its renewal. That would be as bad as retracting a move.
- "J. T."—Solutions of Enigmas 179 and 181 will be found in our last Number. Those of 174 and 175, both which positions we warrant to be correct, you must again endeavour to discover. No one can hope to make any figure as a Chess-player who "gives up" Problems three and four moves deep only.
- "B. O. T. C. II."—1. There is no law to prevent a person fingering the squares while calculating his move, but it is a very bad habit, and one which should be got rid of as soon as possible. 2. Consult the new "Handbook." 3. While your opponent retains his hold of the piece, he is at liberty to play it to any square he chooses.
- "Ca. olus."—The Match between Mr. Harrwitz and Mr. Medley has terminated in favour of the former, who won eleven games to his adversary's seven.
- "J. C. T."—Mithurst.—Join the Brighton Chess Club. A note directed to the Honorary Secretary, Dr. Turner, 20, Regency-square, will obtain you the entrée.
- "H.—y. G." Hastings.—Lord Hervey and Captain Pechell, the two members for the town, are members of the Brighton Chess Club. Captain Kennedy is President. There is no Chess Club at Leves.
- "J. Mc. Combe."—You should address the Publisher, Mr. H. Bohn, of Covent-garden.
- "S." Enfield.—Give up all idea of composing Chess Problems until you have devoted two or three years to the study of the most famous masters in this department of the game. At present you have no conception of what constitutes a clever stratagem at Chess.
- "Milo."—The pamphlet of Games between Messrs. Stanley and Rousseau, together with Volume 7 of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle," are obtainable at the Office of the latter.
- "Druid."—If published in a single volume, the Games and Problems given in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS during the last two years, would form a remarkably valuable collection of Chess varieties.
- "Etoniensis."—Hardly subtle enough for our column, yet not without promise. Try again, remembering—"Ars inveniendi adolescent cum inventis."
- "S." Dublin Chess Club.—The games shall have early publicity.
- "Ove."—Judging by the intelligence of your "criticisms and expositions," we should say no appellation could be more appropriate than the one you have adopted.
- "Phiz."—The quarterly subscription to the "Chess-Player's Chronicle" is only 4s. 6d., postage included. We think Mr. Horwitz the better player, but he has little time for practice, and is very deficient in nerve.
- "A. B. C."—We believe it is Mr. Lewis's intention to publish another edition of his "Second Series of Lessons," shortly.
- "R. F. W."—Mr. G. Perigal is the Honorary Secretary of the London Chess Club, and one of the most accomplished Chess-players of the day.
- "M. B."—Your solution of the Indian Problem is right.
- Solutions by "G. A. H.," "Sopraccita," "Phiz," "Dombey," "J. D. C.," "M. T.," "Templar," "Rugby," and "Etoniensis," are correct.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 184.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K Kt 6th	K to Kt 4th or (a)	3. Q to K Kt 4th	P takes B
2. Q to K Kt 3d (ch)	K to R 3d or (b)	4. Q mates	

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to her 5th	(a) P takes B	2. WHITE.	BLACK.
And mates next move.		3. K to Q 6th	(b) K to B 6th
		4. Q mates	P takes B

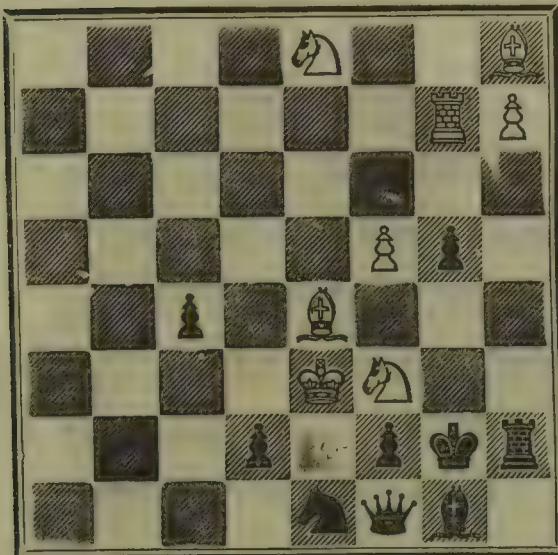
PROBLEM, No. 185.

By HERR HANSTEIN.

(From the Berlin Schachzeitung.)

White to play and mate in seven moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

CHESS IN GERMANY.

MR. HANSTEIN GIVES THE QUEEN'S ROOK TO A MEMBER OF THE BERLIN CHESS CIRCLE.

(Remove White's Q's R from the board).

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. K P two	K P two	17. B to Q 6th	P takes P
2. K B P two	P takes P	18. P takes P	B to K Kt 2d (b)
3. K B to Q 4th	Q checks	19. P to K 6th	P takes P
4. K to B sq	K Kt P two	20. Q to her 3d	K Kt to K 4th
5. Q Kt to B 3d	K Kt to K 2d (a)	21. R takes Kt	B takes R
6. Q P two	Q P one	22. Q to K Kt 6th (ch)	K to his 2d
7. K Kt to B 3d	Q to K R 4th	23. Q to K Kt 6th (ch)	B takes B
8. K R P two	Q B to K Kt 5th	24. Kt takes B	Kt to Q 3d
9. K B to K 2d	K R P one	25. Q to K Kt 7th (ch)	K to K 4th
10. K to his Kt sq	B takes Kt	26. K to B 3d	Q to K Kt 4th
11. B takes B	Q to K Kt 3d	27. K to R 2d	Kt to K 5th (c)
12. P takes P	Q takes P	28. K to R 2d	Kt to K 5th (c)
13. Kt to K 2d	Kt to K Kt 3d	29. Q to K 7th (ch)	K to Q Kt 4th
14. R to K 5th	Q to K B 3d	30. Q takes K P (ch)	K to Q Kt 4th
15. K P one	Q to her sq	31. B takes Kt	Q to her 4th
16. B takes Q Kt P	Q Kt to Q 2d	32. B to Q 3d (ch)	And wins.

- (a) The accepted move at this stage is—B to K Kt 2d
(b) B to Q 6th (ch appears a better move).
(c) Black should now have played K R to K sq.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

GAME BETWEEN TWO OF THE STRONGEST PLAYERS IN PHILADELPHIA.
(From Stanley's American Chess Magazine.)

WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Mr. V.)	WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Mr. D.)
1. K P two	K P two	15. K Kt to Q 4th	Q takes Q B
2. K B P two	P takes P	16. K B takes K B P	K B takes K P
3. K B to Q 4th	Q (ch)	17. K Kt to K 6th (ch)	K to Q B sq
4. K to B sq	K Kt P two	18. Q Kt to Q 5th	Q takes Q Kt P (a)
5. Q P two	Q P one	19. B takes Kt	Q to K 3d (b)
6. Q Kt to B 3d	K B to Kt 2d	20. Q R to Kt sq	Q takes Q R P
7. K Kt to B 3d	Q to R 4th	21. Q Kt to K 7th (ch)	Kt takes K
8. K P one	P takes P	22. K Kt to Q 5th (a)	B to Q 5th (ch)
9. Q Kt to Q 5th	K to Q sq	23. Q takes B (c)	Q takes B P (ch)
10. P takes P	Q to Q 2d	24. K to his sq	Q takes K (ch)
11. K to B 2d	Q to K Kt 3d	25. K to Q 2d	Q to K B 4th
12. Q to Q 2d	K R P one	26. Q takes R	Q to K Kt 4th (ch)
13. Q B to K Kt 4th	K Kt P one	27. K to his 2nd	Q takes B
14. Q Kt takes Gam-bit P	Q to her Kt 3d (ch)		

- (a) Q to her 3rd would have been better play. In that case, if White had been led to take the Q P with either of his Knights he must have lost a piece.
(b) Had he taken the B with it, or the R with his Q, he would have been mated on the move.
(c) This sacrifice is well conceived.
(d) The attack looks formidable, but Black has still a move of resource, which relieves him from all danger.
(e) He has no better move.

CHESS IN FRANCE.

GAME BETWEEN MR. KIESERITZKY AND M. DELANNOY.

The former playing another Game at the same time, and both Games without seeing the Chess-board.

WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)
1. K P two	K P two	25. Kt to K R 6th	Q P two
2. Q P two	P takes P	26. Q Kt to K Kt 4th	B to K Kt 2d
3. K Kt to B 3d	Q B P two	27. K R P one	Q to K 2d
4. K B to Q 4th	Q Kt P two	28. Q Kt to K 3d	Q P one
5. K B to Q 5th (a)	Q Kt to B 3d	29. Q Kt to Q 5th	Q P one
6. Q B P one	P takes P	30. Q to her 2d	Q to her B 4th
7. Q Kt P takes P	Q R to Kt sq	31. Kt takes R	P takes Kt
8. Castles	K Kt to B 3d	32. Q R to Q Kt sq	B takes K P
9. K R to K sq (b)	K B to K 2d	33. Q to K R 6th	B to K B 3d
10. Q B to K Kt 5th	Castles	34. Kt to his 5th (d)	K to K Kt 2d
11. Q B takes K Kt	B takes B	35. Kt Kt K B P (ch)	K to Kt sq
12. K P one	K B to K 2d	36. Q to K B 4th	Q P one
13. Q Kt to Q 2d	Q R to Kt 3d	37. K to B sq	Q to K 2d (e)
14. Q Kt to K 4th	Q B to Kt 2d	38. Kt to K 5th (f)	B takes Kt
15. Q to her 2d	Q to her Kt sq	39. Q to K 4th	B takes Q B P
16. Q Kt to K Kt 3d	Kt to Q Kt sq	40. K B P one	Q takes Q
17. Q Kt to B 5th	K R to K sq	41. R takes Q	R takes R
18. K R to K 4th	B takes B	42. P takes R	P to Q Kt 5th
19. Q takes B	Q to her Kt 2d	43. K to his 2d	Kt to K 3d
20. Q to her 3d (c)	Q B P one	44. K P one	Kt to Q 5th (ch)
21. Q to her B 2d	Kt to K 3d	45. K to his 3d	Kt to Q Kt 4th
22. R to K Kt 4th	K to R sq	46. K to his 4th	B to Q Kt 7th
23. Q R to K sq	K to B sq	47. K to Q 5th	B to Q B 8th
24. K R to R 4th	K Kt P one		

And Black wins.

- (a) He must obviously lose a piece by taking the Pawn.
(b) A good move. If Black now takes the B he would lose two pieces in return.
(c) White might now have gained a Pawn, by taking the Bishop (ch) and then the Q B P.
(d) This move loses the game.
(e) All this is very cleverly conducted by the unseeing player.
(f) Disastrous as this is, he has no better way to prolong the game.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

(HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.)

No. 188.—By HERR KLING.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q 5th	K at B 4th	Kt at K B sq	Q 5th, and Q B 5th
B at K B 5th	Ps at K R 6th, K B	Ps at K R 2d, K Kt	
Kt at K R 5th	5th, K 6th,	4th, & K B 2d	

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 189.—By MR. S. BODEN.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q 6th	K at Q 6th	B at Q 2d	
R at Q B 4th	Ps at K B 2d, K	Ps at K B 6th, K 4th,	
B at Q sq	3rd and 4th	Q 5th, Q Kt 2d & 3d	

White, playing first, can mate in five moves.

No. 190.—By THE SAME.

(From an actual end game.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R 2d	K at his Kt sq	Kt at K B 7th	Kt at Q 4th
R at K Kt sq	R at K B sq	and K 4th	Ps at K R 3d, K Kt
R at Q Kt sq	R at K 2d	P at Q 4th	2d, & K B 3d
B at K R 5th	B at Q 6th		

White to play, and mate in five moves.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Carry on, carry on; reef none, boys, none;
Hang her out on a flowing sail;
Gunnel in, funnel in, for the race we'll win,
While the land-lubbers so pale
Are fumbling at their points, my son,
For fear of the coming gale.

The metropolis has left town; a portion of it for the Continent; a part for their own good halls; many for the coast; some for the ocean itself. For these latter appropriate reception is made, according to their respective tastes. The merely miscellaneous, "after bathing in the sea," return to such attacks upon the enemy as watering places furnish means for, killing time, or fencing with it—anything to be rid of. The yachting people are, especially, in their element; here cruising about, and discussing four luncheons a day; there lustily contending for such prizes as the various sea clubs offer to the emulation of the amateur mariner. These, passing strange to say, are more plentiful than champions. The last regatta of the Royal Thames Yacht Club was a failure, for lack of vessels to sail in it; and many of the crack cups offered by the coast clubs have been turned over to next season, the entries for them not having filled. The apathy of yacht sailors for such excitement is extraordinary; for, of all the soul-stirring things in the world, is sailing a match in a craft of which you are "all as one as a part." Compare a schooner-race, with a spanking breeze, round the Wight, to a passage of book-making at Hyde-park Corner—nectar to the basest of base swipes! To say nothing of the risk, imagine a man backing one horse against the field at these presents for the Leger, and then speaking of the Goodwin Sands or the Needles as points of peril.

Turning tail on Tattersall's—and gulping down by anticipation the elixir of life which forms the atmosphere of the silver Solent—we bent our way for Gosport—what time the first train of the South Western departed thitherward on the first day of this instant week. From Spithead to Cowes Castle was one fleet of yachts of all sorts, from all directions, and on all kinds of things intent. At Portsmouth there was a regatta afloat and a pleasure fair ashore; the latter indeed on South Sea Common—where an amount of fun and frolic was under way, of which your inland districts have no idea. The sailing, it must be admitted, was not of a very high degree—so we pass over to Ryde, a place having a pier which carries its passengers out to sea—with this eminent advantage, that they run no hazard of decomposing their stomachs. It was as full as Drury-lane used to be on "Boxing" night. You were lucky if you found a table—or a piece of one, at the Pier Hotel. We say you were lucky, for there you fell in with good cheer and agreeable gossip. You heard, peradventure, the last news from Russia—how the St. Petersburg yachtmen recently celebrated the Autocratorial regatta—whereat the noble schooner of the Czar—lately built and sent out by White, of Cowes, was beaten by the *Reindeer*, a cutter that couldn't "move" at home. How at Chubbourn, the *Trent* and the *Lily of Devon*—barks of high renown in their native waters—met for the Cup, and the latter was awarded the prize forasmuch as the former "fouled her whisker," and similar *morceaux* of negotiable knowledge. And on Wednesday you passed over to Southampton Water, whereupon the Southern Yacht Club that day opened their sports. The Earl of Cardigan had just been elected Commodore by acclamation; by some mischance, however, his flag did not brave the breeze, notwithstanding the Secretary took the trouble of carrying it all the way to Portsmouth to present it to its noble proprietor.

The Royal pier was a galaxy of beauty and fashion, and only for the ubiquitous Gent, who smoked the genuine Whitechapel cheroots, it would have been perfect. The Club House was gorgeous with bunting, as many-hued as the rainbow; and the flag-bedecked vessels in the rivers and the docks quietly added to the effect of the pageant.

The sailing was to have commenced in the forenoon, but it didn't—which, to be sure, is nothing new in the matter of yacht-sailing. There was "A Silver Tea-Kettle and Stand," for schooners, of any tonnage, belonging to the Royal Southampton Yacht Club, which didn't fill—the match, not the tea-kettle; and a Silver Cup, for cutters not exceeding sixteen tons, O. M., which was similarly situated. The chief event of the day was the race for a Silver Cup, value £45, for cutters, of not less than thirty nor more than fifty tons. The *Eclipse*, *Heroine*, and *Daring*, started in the order aforesaid, with what is professionally termed "a soldier's wind;" a skilful influence, whereby vessels are enabled to run both out and in again. This, as the breeze was lively, was a very animating contest, ending as the wager craft are placed.

The *Eclipse* thus won her maiden race, beating, by a minute and a half, the fastest boat—up to that time in our amateur marine. The *Heroine* has beaten the *Alarm* equal main and chance—and was booked as the worst of it—at Plym-outh? Three also started for a Silver Salver, namely—the *Zuleka*, *Snake*, and *Little Alarm*. The first of the trio was the victor, in a very dashing style. The *Alarm*, for a Piece of Plate, the *Don Juan* won, beating the *Enchantress* and the *Pet*; but for the most part the third vessels were only put in to fill according to the conditions, which said, "three yachts or no race." There was a ball at the Club House in the evening—a very pretty affair—all streamers and ladies fair; and, though the second day dawned "heavily with clouds," and warned us to make our adieu, the water board was astir with demonstrations of a second gala.

BRIGHTON RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

The Pavilion Stakes of 30 sovs each, 20 ft; for two yr-old colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 3lb; winners of a sweeps of 200 sovs value, 5lb extra; twice, 7lb extra. T.Y.C. (8 Subs.)

Mr. R. H. Neville's Dover (J. Marson) 1
Duke of Richmond's Reflection (Nat) 2
Count Bathynany's Egremont (Maun) 3

The Brighton Stakes of 25 sovs each, 13 ft, and 5 only if declared, with 100 added; the second to save his stake. The Old Course, two miles. (36 Subs., 23 of whom declared.)

Lord Stradbroke's Lynceus, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb (F. Butler) 1
Lord Chesterfield's f by Don John, out of Game Lass, 3 yrs, 7st 10lb 2
Sir J. Hawley's Vanity, 3 yrs, 7st 6lb 3

The Town Plate of £50, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, for three yr-olds, 7st 3lb; four, 8st 7lb; five, 9st 1lb; six and aged, 9st 4lb, &c.; the winner to be sold for £250, &c. Heats, the New Course.

Mr. Gratwicke's Lady Cecilia, 4 yrs, 7st 13lb (Nat) 2 1 1
Mr. G. Hobson's Chatham, 5 yrs, 9st 1lb (Crouch) 1 3 2
Mr. Bond's Cast-off, 3 yrs, 6st 6lb (Planner) 3 2 5

The Marine Stakes of Five Sovereigns each, with 40 added; three yr-olds, 7st 5lb; four, 8st 5lb; five and upwards, 8st 12lb; the winner to be sold for £100, &c. Heats, one mile.

Mr. Shelley's Millwood, 3 yrs, 7st 5lb (Mann) 1 1
Mr. G. Hobson's Binnacle, 4 yrs, 8st 5lb (Crouch) 4 2
Mr. Worley's Headman, 4 yrs, 8st 6lb (Sly) 2 3

THURSDAY.

The Selling Stakes of 15 sovs each, 5 ft, and 25 added, for two-yr-olds, 7st 8lb; three, 9st. The winner to be sold for £200, &c. T.Y.C. (4 Subs.)
Mr. Worley's Caversham, 2 yrs, 8st 9lb (Hornsby, Jun) 0 1
Duke of Richmond's Outpost, 3 yrs, 8st 4lb (Nat) 0 2
Mr. Osbaldeston's c by Lanercost, out of Mountain Sylph's dam, 2 yrs, 6st 4lb (Prince) 0 3
Her Majesty's Plate of One Hundred Guineas. Heats. Two miles.
Lord Stradbroke's Lynceus, 4 yrs, 9st (Butler) 1 1
Mr. Mostyn's King of Morven, 3 yrs, 7st 3lb (Kitchener) 2 2
Mr. Elwes's Miss Elis, 5 yrs, 9st 2lb (A. Day) 3 3
The Tradesmen's Plate, by Subs of £3 each, with 30 added; three-yr-olds, 7st 4lb; four, 8st 6lb; five, 9st 2lb, &c. Heats, One Mile. (16 Subs.)
Mr. Melkham's Duncan, 3 yrs (Watkins) 0 0 1
Mr. Osbaldeston's Sis, to Sorella, 3 yrs (Prince) 3 1 0 3
Mr. Winch's Comedy, 3 yrs (G. Brown) 1 0 0 3
The South Down Stakes of 10 sovs each, h ft, and 25 added; gentlemen riders. Heats, the New Course. (6 Subs.)
Mr. Elwes's Messenger, 4 yrs, 11st 4lb (Owner) 1
Mr. Hobson's Binnacle, 4 yrs, 10st 4lb 2
Count Bathynany's Master Stephen, 5 yrs, 11st 3
Match, 50 sovs, gentlemen riders—Mr. Matthew's Outcast, 10st 7lb (Mr. P. Rolt), beat Mr. Hobson's Craven, 11st.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The badness of the settling for Goodwood Races prevented any extensive betting on future events; indeed, it was with some difficulty that we gathered the following brief list of prices:

4 to 1 agst Mathematician	8 to 1 agst Sir Martin	10 to 1 agst Grimston
Even on Cosack	13 to 1 agst Van Tromp	90 to 1 agst Forcelopine
7 to 2 agst Lord Eglington's	15 to 1 — Planes (t)	1000 to 15 — Red Hart (t)
two taken	15 to 1 — Sir Martin	1000 to 15 — Liberator (t)
7 to 1 — Eryx		

THAMES GRAND REGATTA.—SATURDAY, JULY 31.

On Saturday afternoon the river presented an extremely animated appearance, and thousands had assembled on the water, and the banks on either side, to witness the races, which came off as follows:—The Amateur Pair-oar Match, for the Presentation Silver Cups, was won by Messrs. Fothergill and Gregory, College of Civil Engineers.

The Tradesmen's Challenge Plate was won by the Lambeth Aquatic Club. The Watermen's Scullers Match, for money prizes, was very spiritedly and severely contested. The first heat was won by R. Doubledee, the second by T. Coombes, and the final heat by R. Doubledee, who won by about two lengths.

The Amateur Eight-oar Match, for the Gold Challenge Cup, value 150 guineas, was contested by the Thames Club and the Eton. It was evident in a very short time that the Etonians had no chance whatever. They were easily beaten by their more experienced competitors.

DOGGETTS COAT AND BADGE.

The competitors for this race were, as usual, young watermen, whose term of apprenticeship had expired since the last year's race, and the distance, as usual, from the Swan, at London-bridge, to the Swan, at Chelsea, against tide. They came in in the following order:—

William H. Ellis, Westminster .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
John H. Devoy, Rotherhithe .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
J. H. Knox, Old Barge House .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Richard James Mee, Greenwich .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
T. J. Williamson, Bomber's Quay .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
William Ferry, Lambeth .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..

HAVRE REGATTA.

Havre Regatta took place yesterday week. The following races came off:—The Pleasure Boats' Prize; an object of art; value 1500 francs, or £60; six competitors. Gained by the sloop *Horace Vernet*, belonging to Mr. Car.

The Second Course for Row Boats; five competitors; prize given by his Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville of 1000 francs. Gained by the *Casimir Delavigne*, rowed by Butler, of Gosport. Every prize offered by the Prince has been won by the English.

Decked Sailing Boats; six competitors. Gained by the *Hirondelle*. Prize of 1000 francs, given by the town.

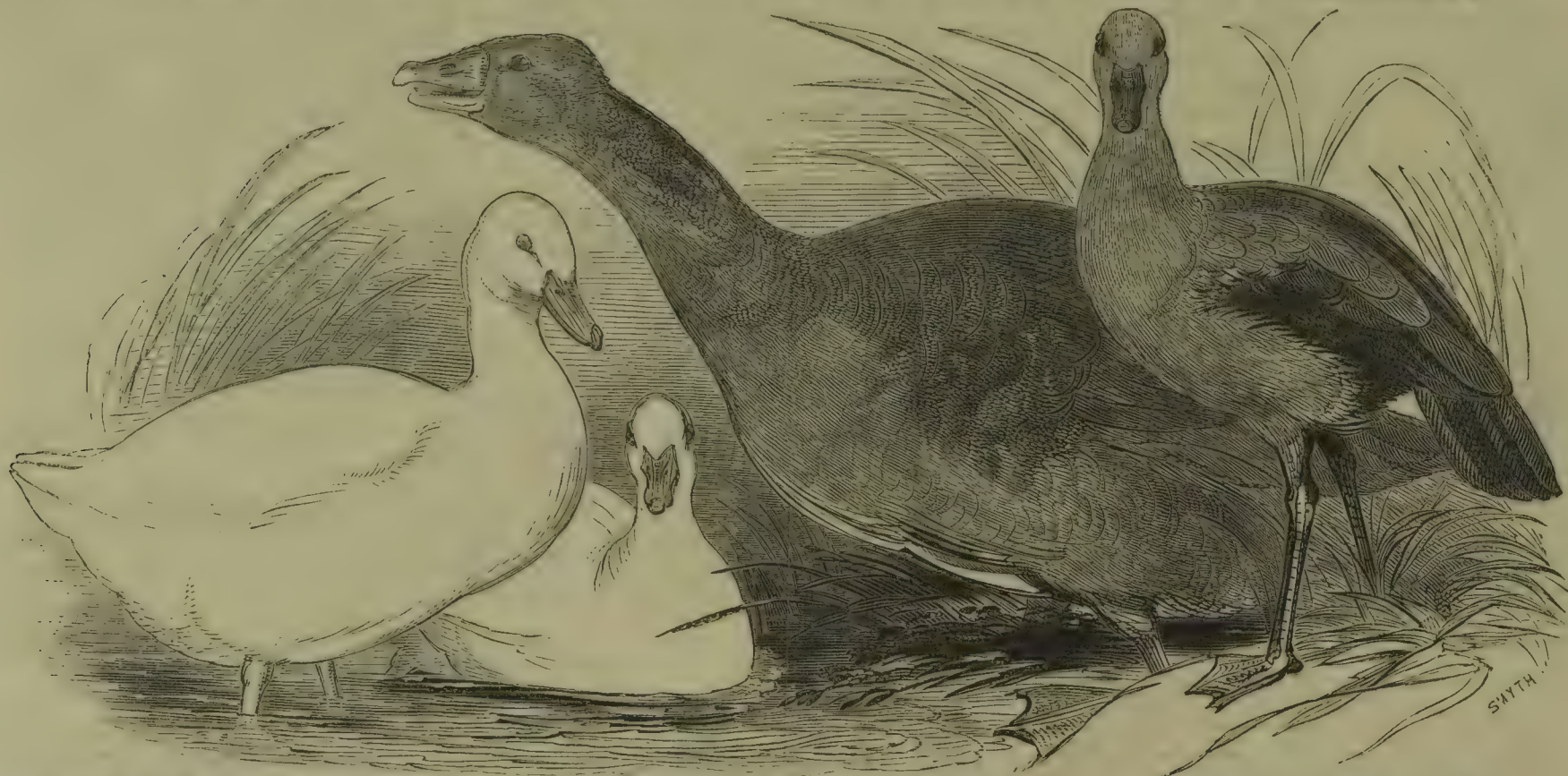
The Course for Amateurs; five competitors. Prizes given by the Society; objects of art; value 1100 francs. Won by *La Petite Rouge*. Patron, M. de Tourmin.

Sailing Boats Not Decked; fifteen competitors. Won by English boat *Alarm*, belonging to John Main; value, 800 francs.

Whaling Boats; five competitors; prize given by the Caen Steam-boat Company, 800 francs. Won by Butler, of Gosport, in the *Bernardine*, St. Pierre. This closed the Regatta, in which, of six jousts, the English gained three.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES.—The great contest, for the silver sculls, the symbol of championship amongst gentlemen amateurs, came off on Tuesday. The distance was, as usual, from Westminster-bridge to Putney; and the match, as heretofore, caused the most lively interest. Mr. Wainsley being the favourite.

PRIZE POULTRY, ETC., AT THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.



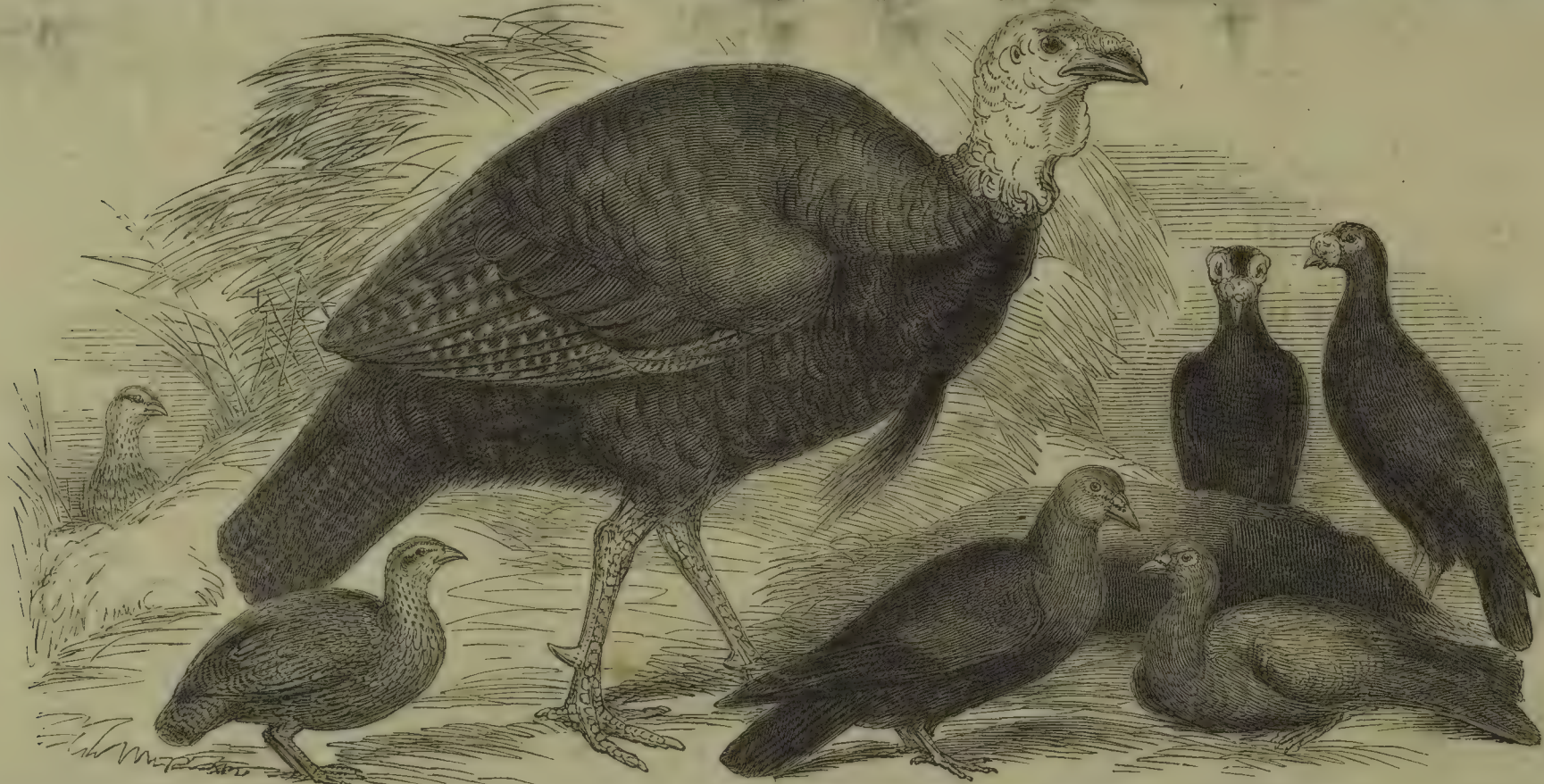
AYLESBURY DUCKS.—2ND PRIZE, MR. WESTON.

IRISH GOOSE, FROM THE SHANNON.—1ST PRIZE, MR. NOLAN.

ORONOCO GOOSE.—1ST PRIZE, MR. THOMPSON.

commended by the judges. No Bantams were exhibited which deserved a first prize; a second prize was given for Mr. Baker's lot of black.

We are happy to find that very nearly all the best birds in the show have been sold. Altogether, there appears much to congratulate the Society upon; not only from the present good arising, but from the promise of greater benefit in future years.



CLAPPERTON PARTRIDGES.—1ST PRIZE, MR. THOMPSON.

WILD TURKEY.—1ST PRIZE, MR. THOMPSON.

LEGHORN PIGEONS.—2ND PRIZE, MR. JAMRACH.

BLACK CARRIER PIGEON.—1ST PRIZE, MR. J. KNAGGS.



KENT FOWLS.—1ST PRIZE, MR. SPRIGENS.

MALAY FOWLS.—1ST PRIZE, MR. BAKER.

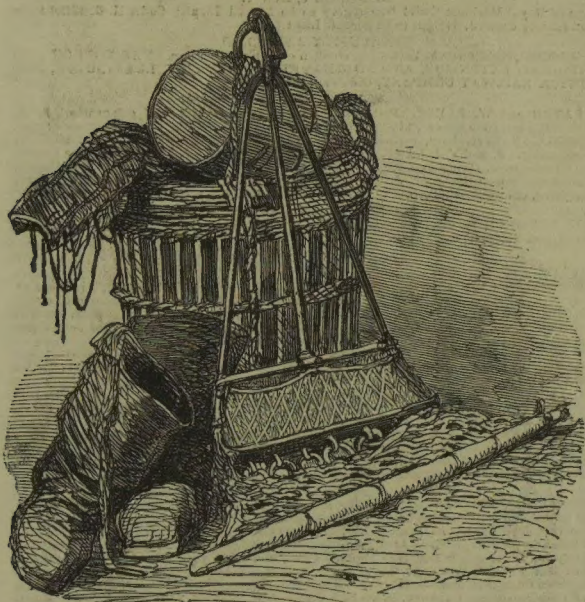
OLD SUSSEX FOWLS.—1ST PRIZE, MR. LEWRY.



OYSTER DREDGING IN WHITSTABLE BAY.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.

OYSTER DREDGING.

The excellence of the Oysters of Britain is of ancient celebrity. The old Roman epicure knew their value (Juvenal iv, 140), nor have they lost their fame in modern times.



THE DREDGE.

The London consumption of Oysters, at this day, is immense; and, Mr. Duncan has taken one of the great nurseries or feeding grounds for its supply, as the locality of the accompanying beautiful Illustration. The scene is an estuary of the Thames, known as Whitstable Bay; a few miles east of which lies the new watering-place, Herne Bay. The inhabitants of Whitstable are chiefly employed in the Oyster Fishery, which is regulated by laws made by a Company of Free Fishermen and Free Dredgermen. The practice is for each boat in the Fishery, according to its tonnage, to contribute a certain quota of Oysters to a boat stationed in the centre of the Bay, for their reception. The fish are taken by an iron dredge (See the Engraving), let down from the boat, whilst sailing; and before the dredge is hauled up, the boat lies to. In Whitstable Bay, round the rock called the "Pudding Pan," is a noted place for dredging; and here have been found many pieces of Roman pottery; thus carrying the mind's eye back to the days when poor Britain enjoyed but an *ostrea* fame.

The Oyster-Dredging season has just commenced; though this information may be superfluous to any one who traversed the streets of London on Wednesday, the 4th—"Oyster Day," as it is called in the calendar of Cockneydom.

MURDER AT GREENHITHE.—On the evening of Saturday last, between seven and eight o'clock, Greenhithe was alarmed by the report that a man had been killed, which was very shortly found to be too true. The murdered man, it appears, had come across the water from Essex, harvesting, and in a state of intoxication lay down in the road to sleep, near the turning from Greenhithe to the London-road. Dawes, a contractor on the London and Rochester railroad, was riding to Dartford from Greenhithe; his horse, it is said, was frightened by the man lying in the road, and refused to pass, when it was put back by the rider, and high words ensued between the two men. Dawes attempted to ride over the other man, but failed in doing so, the horse refusing to proceed. Dawes then dismounted, and with the handle of his whip commenced beating the poor fellow on the ground, and after a very few blows (some say two or three) it was found the man was a corpse. Dawes then mounted his horse and galloped away, but was quickly followed by a mounted coast-guard officer, who was passing, and overtook him at Galley-hill, where he was taken into custody, and lodged in the lock-up at Dartford.

"PASSAGE OF ARMS" AT WILLIS'S ROOMS.

THIS noble fencing *assaut* was given on Thursday week, in Willis's Rooms, St. James's, in the presence of a numerous and highly respectable company, by Signor Gandini, from Milan; and Monsieur Léon Gillemand, from Paris. Both these professors have shown themselves to be profound adepts in the noble art of Fencing. In all the attacks and defences, they maintained the steadiness, dignity, and distances required by the theoretical rules of the science. Signor Gandini developed a muscular energy far superior to his delicate appearance, and a rapidity in his movements really astonishing. Monsieur Léon, on the contrary, is a firmly-built man, and solid on his guard: he sustained all the attacks with great coolness, and showed himself worthy a competitor to his redoubted adversary.

There were several *assauts*, besides that depicted in our Illustration. The *bénéficiaires*, Mr. Shury (an excellent English Professor), and Messrs. Chapman and James Tenniel (amateurs), severally contended,

and displayed peculiar science and skill in the use of the small sword. A sabre assault, between Mons. Léon and Signor Gandini, concluded the entertainment. We almost imagined ourselves to be really witnessing a duel. The sabres were not imitated, in the form of sticks, but were in solid wrought iron; and the "fendents and tranchants" followed each other, and were parried with remarkable celerity and skill by the two antagonists. The talent which Signor Gandini demonstrated in this assault has proved him worthy of the reputation of an excellent "Sabreur;" and of the post of instructor to the corps of officers of an Hungarian Regiment, to which he was attached during four years.

The room at Willis's was well adapted to the purpose; and Mr. G. Laurent's band, which was in attendance, played several appropriate pieces.

FRENCH JESTING.—The French are so lively a people, that they jest upon everything: "Murder in jest," as *Hamlet* has it. Of two American missionaries destroyed by the savages, they say that they fulfilled their mission, and supplied the cannibals with Christian nourishment.



M. LEON GILLEMAND.

SIG. GANDINI.

"PASSAGE OF ARMS," AT WILLIS'S ROOMS.

Novel Chemical Light by Mr. G. Southby, of the Royal Surrey Zoological Gardens. On Monday, July 28, they will be presented, embracing the strength of the company. Morning performance at Three o'Clock; Evening, at Half-past Eight. Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Promenade, 1s.

MUSICAL UNION, July 24, 1847.—Resolved—That the thanks of the Committee be tendered to Mr. F. A. for the ability and judgment with which he has directed the performances at the Musical Union during the past season.

(Signed) F. ALMOUTH (Chairman), A. P. Upton, G. Cadogan, Saltoun, G. Clerk, J. Clerk, R. B. Phillips, A. F. Barnard, C. Stalforth, A. C. Legge, John Campbell, S. Shelley, L. Parsons. WESTMORELAND, Vice-President.

BAKER'S PHEASANTS, Beaufort-street, King's-road, Chelsea (by appointment to Her Majesty and H. R. H. Prince Albert).—ORNAMENTAL WATERFOWL, consisting of Black and White Swans; Egyptian, Canada, China, Bismarck, Bred, and Laughing Geese; Sheldrakes, Pintails, Widgeons, Summer and Winter teal; Gadwall, Labrador, Shovelers, Gold and D. Duck, &c.; Carollia, Duck, &c.; domestic and wild; and also the British Cochin, with a variety of Poland, Turkey, and Dorking Fowls; and at 3, Half-moon-bridge, Gracechurch-street.—White, Japan, Pile, and Common Peafowl, and pure China Pigs.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.—We beg to notify to all Rail way Companies that having secured Letters Patent in all parts of Europe as well as America for our "ELECTRO-TELEGRAPHIC CONVEYER," we shall, on and after the 15th of this month (August), be ready to exhibit its advantages over all other Telegraphs, and to demonstrate its Certainty, Power, and Simplicity, with a Thousand Miles of Wire, and through a Larger Number of Instruments than can be used under any existing principle. After which we shall be happy to treat liberally its adoption and to Grant Licenses, without control or restriction as to its uses.—BRETHERTON and LITTLE, Furnival's Inn, London.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF LADIES RESIDING IN THE COUNTRY, KING AND SHEATH SEND PATTERNS Of all the NEW FRENCH SILKS, for Walking, Wedding, and Dinner Dresses, Free of Expense.

The Richest Satin Turcs and Grecian Satins, at 2s. 6d. per yard
The richest Glace and Cameo French Silks, 2 of a yard wide, 3s. 6d.
Extraordinary High Brocade, 4 backed, and Striped Silks, 2 wide, 4s. 6d.
The richest Damask, 2 wide, 5s. 6d. per yard
The above goods being of a very recherche character cannot be purchased at any provincial town.
For PATTERNS, Address KING and SHEATH, 264, Regent-street.

TROUSERS!—A good fit in this garment can be seldom obtained.—R. GRAVES, fashionable Trousers-maker and Tailor, 313, High Holborn, after many years' experience and study, is enabled to assert, with out fear of contradiction, that he can fit gentlemen with this garment better than any other person in London. The characteristics of his fitting is a gentlemanly style, with perfect ease for stooping, sitting, walking, or riding. A well-assorted Stock of the newest designs to select from.—R. GRAVES, 313, High Holborn.

PATRONS OF NICOLL'S REGISTERED PALETOT:—His Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and the several Royal and British Colonies, with many other noblemen and gentlemen in this country. The best test of the satisfactory qualities of this fashionable overcoat is the constant renewal of this high patronage.—144, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill.

BERDOE'S LIGHT OVER-COAT and SHOOTING JACKETS.—The WATERPROOF PALLIUM, by its superior quality, gentlemanly appearance, well-known efficiency, and moderate cost, continues (unaided by any merely CLASP-TRAP fastenings) to maintain its position as the most convenient, economical, and permanently popular garment ever invented, and merits the especial attention of the respectable classes.—W. B. SHOOTING JACKETS, are also REALLY Waterproof, and among experienced sportsmen have long been celebrated. An extensive Assortment of both Garments kept to select from, or made to order at a day's notice.—WATERPROOF CLOAKS, CAPES, HABITS, &c., for LADIES.—W. BERDOE, Tailor, &c., 96, New Bond-street, and 69, Cornhill.

CHUBB'S LOCKS, Fire-proof Safes, and Cash Boxes.—CHUBB'S NEW PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS give perfect security from false keys and picklocks, and also give immediate notice of any attempt to open them. They are made of every size, and for all purposes to which locks are applied, and are strong, secure, simple, and durable. Chubb's Patent Fire-proof Safes, Bookcases, Chests, &c., Strong Japan Cash Boxes, and Dead Boxes of all sizes, on sale, or made to order, fitted with the Detector Locks.—C. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard.

MECHI, No. 4, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON, with his accustomed spirit, is determined that no one in the trade shall excel him, either in novelty, variety, quality, or price. His principle is to warrant every article, and to exchange or return the money for any found in the least defective. Many of his articles are manufactured on the premises, and most of his patterns are invented by himself.

Owing to the increase of novelties in Papier Maché, Mechel has devoted additional show-rooms for these manufactures, which the public are always welcome to inspect. His Cutlery, Straps, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing-Cases, Writing-Desks, Work-Boxes, and every article for the Toilet and Work-Table, as well as for presents or for amusement, form a "tout ensemble" rarely to be met with. N.B. Mechel keeps working cutlery on the premises, so that every description of cutlery may be ground and repaired daily.

Table Cutlery, Razors, Straps, &c., for Shipping, Bagatelle Tables for Public Rooms.

MENIER'S FRENCH CHOCOLATE, prepared at the celebrated Manufactory, at Nohet, near Paris. Established in 1823.—The great superiority of the CHOCOLAT-MENIER and its deliciousness, has placed it in France among the most valuable daily aliment. Its consumption in that country alone exceeds one million pounds annually. It is in general request among all classes of society for breakfast, and is much used by the beau monde at evening parties, and for flavouring creams, custards, and various other sweet dishes. It is likewise highly recommended by the most distinguished medical men, as a nourishing and strengthening food, and as a child for its nutritive and digestive properties. CHOCOLAT-MENIER, being ready prepared and sweetened, is a necessary article to travellers and men of business for luncheons, &c. This remarkable production has obtained from the French Government four silver and gold medals. Depots in London:—Messrs. DAKIN and CO., Tea Merchant, No. 1, St. Paul's Churchyard; Messrs. HEDGES and BUTLER, 186, Regent-street, may also be procured in London, and in the United Kingdom, at the most respectable Tea Dealers, Confectioners, &c.

METCALFE and CO.'S NEW PATTERNS TOOTH-BRUSH, and SMYRNA SPONGES. Useful Inquiry.—For proof of the extreme durability, power of cleaning, and true economy, ask all who have used Metcalfe's Brushes. The Tooth-brush performs the highly-important office of searching thoroughly into the divisions, and cleaning in the most extraordinary manner; hairs never come loose; is, especially penetrating, hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russian bristles, which will not soften like common hair-brushes, and which are perfectly adapted to clean around the band, and the external surface of the teeth, and cleanse harmlessly, in one-third the time. The new Velvet-brush, and immense Stock of genuine unbleached Smyrna Sponges, at METCALFE and CO.'S only Establishment, 130B, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street.

IDROBOLIC HATS.—JOHNSON and Co., 113, Regent-street, corner of Vigo-street, Hatters to Her Majesty and the Royal Family, Patentees for the application of Valves and other contrivances to the Hats of a Valves of a Valve, which is placed in the Hat, giving free exit to heat and perspiration, and of a grooved apparatus, forming a series of small channels in the back part of the leather lining, by which air is admitted. The Idrobolic Hat possesses the following advantages:—the regulation of the amount of air admitted into the crown of the hat, by the opening and closing of the valve at the pleasure of the wearer—the impossibility of an accumulation of heated air and perspiration in the interior of the hat, which would otherwise produce heat, coldness, cleanliness, and durability—and, lastly, their acknowledged comfort to all who suffer from headache, or who are in the habit of taking violent exercise.—Johnson and Co., 113, Regent-street, corner of Vigo-street; and Griffiths and Johnson, 2, Old Bond-street, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT OIL.—G. M. CLARKE begs respectfully to call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to his New Patent Oil called the PATENT ALBANY OIL, price 8s. 6d. per gallon. This Oil will be found superior to the finest sperm, at little more than half the cost. It will burn in any lamp, is very pale, free from smell, and, from its extreme purity, lamps burning this Oil will not require half the cleaning of any other, and warranted never to injure the lamps. Can be obtained only at the Patentee's Lamp and Candle Manufactory, 55, Albany-street, Regent's Park. Orders by post executed within two hours of the receipt.—A large assortment of Oil and Candle Lamps, Chandeliers, &c., of the newest patterns, always in stock.

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THE LUMLEY TESTIMONIAL.—(TERPICHORE.)

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The base, which is triangular, is classically enriched with musical emblems. Above, seated on a rock, are the three figures of Melpomene, Thalia, and Terpsichore. From amidst this groupe springs a column ornamented by the bay-tree, dedicated to the Muses. Three bassi-relievi enrich the column; one representing the scene in "Norma," where the stern Druidical Priestess contemplates the death of her children; the second, a scene from the "Barber of Seville;" and, the other, the famed "Pas de Quatre." Around the summit of the column float three winged boys, bearing garlands of flowers, surmounted by a figure of Euterpe.

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1846.

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HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

SUMMARY

OF THE SUBSCRIPTION SEASON.

LAST Tuesday and Thursday terminated the subscription season at Her Majesty's Theatre; the latter, when the "Figlia" was selected, being an additional performance given gratis to the subscribers, in consideration of the non-appearance of Mdle. Lind on Saturday. On Tuesday, when the due number of subscription-nights had run out, the National Anthem was sung, and "La Sonnambula" performed, before, perhaps, the most crowded and enthusiastic audience that ever assembled on a "last night." The subscription season has closed in a manner worthy of its commencement, of the brilliant promises held out, of the liberal spirit which has marked it throughout, and of the indomitable energy of a management which has not only kept afloat in spite of unprecedented difficulties, but has actually achieved even more than had been previously done when there were comparatively no impediments in the way. No season has, perhaps, presented so many interesting facts to record, novelties so numerous and so brilliant, triumphs so great—and, moreover, materials so rich to furnish forth a next year's campaign. In no season, too, have there been fewer of those disappointments and casualties which no previous precautions can avoid, and nothing could run more smoothly than the tide of good-fortune which has poured in. In addition to the immense attraction of the Swedish Nightingale, the director engaged in his troupe both lyrical and choregraphic artists nowhere surpassed, and produced novelty after novelty; winding up the whole with the great "fact" of the season's campaign, and the one that, perhaps, does him more credit than all the remainder, the engaging first Italian composer to write an opera specially for our Anglo-Italian stage.

In fact, the only fault that could be found with the management of Her Majesty's Theatre this year is, that too much has been done. So great a number of first-rate artists have been engaged, that room could hardly be found for the due display of all. It was scarcely possible, for example, to find worthy parts for five bassi like Lablache, Coletti, Staudigl, Superchi, and Bouché. Less than half the number have more than sufficed in previous seasons; and the consequence is, some of them have not been heard so much as we should have desired. Let us, however, as fully as our space will admit, review the doings of the season in due order. Amongst the novelties stands pre-eminent that which will render this season memorable in the annals of the Opera—the *début* of Mdle. Lind. Immense and wholly unprecedented as is the sensation she produced, it is yet our conviction that her popularity has not reached its acme; and that, if she return to this country, it is yet in store for her to be more thoroughly understood and appreciated than she now is. The rich depth of thought, feeling, and sentiment, which she reveals in her acting as in her singing (for both with her are as one thing), will repay a study more deep than any as yet have been able to make. Her performance of characters of the more lofty and passionate cast has not been yet perfectly appreciated. Her *Norma* is a wonderful display of genius; in a dramatic point of view we think, perhaps, a more astonishing and admirable performance than that of any other of her parts, incomparable as she is in all.

The fair Swede has given her name to every species of article of toilette, and her fame has extended from the highest to the lowest classes of society. Let us add that no artist has ever enjoyed more signal tokens of Royal favour; and her excellent private character, the qualities of heart and mind the Swedish Nightingale is known to possess, added to her wonderful genius in her vocation, rendered her not unworthy of such distinction. Her Majesty hardly missed a single performance of Jenny Lind while in town; and gave an evident token of her appreciation of the genius of this wonderful artist, by commanding "Norma" to be performed on the night when she visited the theatre in state.

Amongst the *prime donne* of the season have been the graceful, sweet-voiced Castellani; Sanchioli, who, after appearing with a greatly improved voice and style at the beginning of the season, was taken with a dangerous illness, which



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MR. LUMLEY, OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

robbed Her Majesty's Theatre of her services and Madame Montenegro—the latter a novelty on these boards. This artist made her *début* in "I Due Foscari," an opera in which, though unsuited to her voice, her excellent taste and style and spirited acting produced a fine effect. We regret that it has not been possible for Madame Montenegro to appear in a part where her fine middle tones could have been heard to greater advantage. She has enjoyed the highest reputation on the Continent. Her performance of parts demanding far more exertion than that of *Lucrezia Contarini*, have produced the greatest effect at Milan, at Rome, and at Vienna. She is evidently a woman of great dramatic genius: she has a noble presence and most ladylike manner; and, had there been less superfluity of talent, would have been a highly valuable acquisition to Her Majesty's Theatre.

This year has, besides, introduced to us a tenor and a baritone, who have enjoyed a success which has firmly established their popularity in England—Gardoni and Coletti. To the former—young, handsome, talented, possessed of a beautiful voice, and great feeling—is assured a brilliant career, to forward him in which his triumphant *début* in England will have not a little contributed. In "La Favorite," "La Sonnambula," the little part of *Raimbault*, in "Robert le Diable," "I Lombardi," and in "I Masnadieri," he was especially admirable, in a dramatic as well as in a musical point of view. Coletti, who returned, after an absence of several years, immensely improved, is amongst the greatest of living baritones. In voice, perhaps, he excels them all. His finest display was in "I Due Foscari" in which he produced the most triumphant effect. Staudigl, so well known in this country, appeared for the first time on the Italian operatic stage this season, and his admirable performance of *Bertram* in "Robert le Diable" worthily sustained the great reputation for dramatic and vocal talent he enjoys amongst us. Superchi was another novelty, and one who was likewise inevitably prevented by the great strength of the troupe from appearing so frequently as we could have wished. For taste, feeling, and thorough knowledge of the art of singing, he was surpassed by none of the other bassi or baritone of the company, while he added to these qualities much dramatic energy. His voice, though good, is not equal to his talent—were it so, we could hardly point out a single living baritone who would take precedence of him. Bouché is another excellent and most useful addition to the company. We have somewhat inverted the due order of things by delaying mention of the *début* of Fraschini among the musical novelties of the season. This tenor who came to this country with a great reputation acquired at some of the most notoriously fastidious capitals of Europe, such as Vienna, has not the sweetness and tenderness of Gardoni; on the other hand, he has a fiery energy, much dramatic power, and great strength of voice. We suspect he does not give much time to study, and he has got into certain bad habits in his production of voice, which somewhat impair the effect his undoubted talents would otherwise produce. In "I Due Foscari," he was admirable, this being a part which we believe he studied carefully, and which proved what he might effect if he chose to take the pains. It would be unjust not to mention likewise his performance of *Lucia*, the part in which he made his *début*, and which gained for him abroad the

appellation of "Il Tenore della Maledizione." In the scene to which this singular nickname refers, he was always certain of a rapturous encore. We have not space to dilate on the performance of old established favourites like Lablache, who, besides, cannot be raised in public favour by any praise that could be bestowed on him. Perhaps no artist has ever gained such universal suffrage, and a good will besides from all parts, which almost amounts to a personal regard.

A greater number of new operas has been produced during the past year than in any previous one we remember. The season commenced with "La Favorite," which was new to the Italian stage here, though it had been given at the English theatres. The next novelty was Verdi's "Due Foscari," which was highly successful. After that, an Italian version of Meyerbeer's magnificent "Robert le Diable," Donizetti's "Figlia," brought out to display Mdle. Lind in one of her favourite comic parts; and last, not least, "I Masnadieri," a work written expressly for this stage by Verdi. All of them were eminently successful; and the two first, be it remarked, had not the *prestige* given to whatever she undertook by Mdle. Lind, whose name alone sufficed to attract crowds.

Never was the ballet more magnificent than this year at Her Majesty's Theatre. As if the combination of Taglioni, Grisi, Carlotta Grisi, and Cerito had not been sufficient, two new *danseuses* made their appearance, who each obtained the most brilliant success, and one of whom, Rosati, remaining till the end of the season, was placed on a par with the four celebrated *ballerine* before mentioned. Rosati has a style of her own—already a great merit; and for the elegance and precision of her execution of a succession of small rapid steps, she is unsurpassed. The young, almost child-like Marie Taglioni, gives, we think, even greater promise than Rosati. With care and practice, she may achieve the highest position in her art. The graceful Perrot, the agile St. Leon, and a new importation, Paul Taglioni, completed the choregraphic troupe.

The most striking choregraphic productions of the season have been "Corali," brought out at the commencement; "Thea," a charming composition, and one of the most effective of the kind produced for a long time; "Les Elémens," a new divertissement, combining Carlotta Grisi, Cerito, and Rosati; the "Pas de Quatre," which added to them Taglioni; the "Pas de Déeses," presenting the three last; and the "Sylphide," in which Taglioni won her brightest laurels; the latter was produced on Thursday for the last subscription night. In such a case as this facts are a sufficient eulogium, and let us add again that these exertions on the part of the management were gratuitous.

Notwithstanding the lateness of the season, the crowds that thronged Her Majesty's Theatre on Thursday, were as great as ever, attracted to hear the charming opera "La Figlia del Reggimento," and Jenny Lind. The Swedish songstress was in splendid voice, and introduced on this occasion several novel and exquisite ornaments into the music of her rôle. The encores were as numerous as ever, and she was recalled five times during the evening. Gardoni and F. Lablache sang with their accustomed excellence. A "Pas de Deux" was danced by Rosati and Louis D'Or between the acts of the opera; and the second act of the beautiful ballet, "La Sylphide," with the charming Taglioni, concluded the entertainments.

MUSIC.

MR. GERHARD TAYLOR.—This extraordinary harpist gave an Evening Concert on Monday last, at the Hanover-square Rooms, principally for the purpose of making his talents known to the public, as it was too late in the season to make a profitable speculation. In various works, composed by himself, Gerhard Taylor proved that he was thoroughly master of every executive facility, and perhaps his wonderful execution tempts him to out-of-the-way feats not in character with the instrument. He displayed, however, so much feeling at times in his style, as to indicate that, in the legitimate resources afforded by the harp, he may take his place as one of the most accomplished players. Mr. H. S. May played pieces on the piano, and Miss Taylor and Miss Townsend were the vocalists.

THE GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—Great exertions are making to render this meeting attractive. The days of performance are fixed for the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd of September.

LISZT.—The Sultan has given to this pianist the Order of Nichan Istchar, in brilliant. Liszt gave a morning performance in aid of the poor at Pera. An Armenian theatre has been started at Constantinople, at which pantomime pieces, founded on historical and biblical subjects, are played.

PESTH.—The new theatre was opened with the "Barber of Seville." It will contain 2000 persons. There are 52 private boxes and 400 stalls.

ACADEMIE ROYALE DE MUSIQUE IN PARIS.—M. Duponchel's stay in London was very brief. The only engagement that has transpired has been that of Cerito and M. St. Leon, her husband. Verdi, Roger (the tenor), and Mdme. Dorus Gras had returned from London to Paris.

FINE ARTS.

STATUETTE OF JENNY LIND.

MR. SIMPSON, of Regent-street, has published an admirable statuette of Made-moiselle Jenny Lind, in "La Figlia del Reggimento," modelled in England by Monsieur Jeannest. It is by far the most striking representation of the Swedish Nightingale that has yet been given to the public. The likeness is singularly correct, not being in any degree flattered; and the style of the entire figure very happily caught, even to the very feet. She is represented singing the famous *Rataplan* song, and imitating the roll on the drum, as she marches backwards and forwards across the stage. The figure is thirteen inches high, and the circular pedestal on which it stands about five, so that it is by no means too large for a cheffonier or side-table. We do not at present remember any statuette of an *artiste* made and published in London; but we think were a series produced, as Dantan has done in Paris, they would command an extensive sale. That the present clever cast will be bought eagerly, there can be little doubt; more especially as the original is now about to leave us, although, as we trust, only for a time.

RUSTIC FETE.—On Saturday last, the Park of Bromham Hall, Bedfordshire, was the scene of great activity. A dinner of roast beef and plum pudding was served to upwards of 1200 poor of Bromham, Biddenham, and Stagden, by the tenantry and other residents in those parishes, in commemoration of the Hon. George Rice Trevor taking possession of the Bromham estate, pursuant to a recent decision in the House of Lords. Triumphant arches were erected on the occasion, and the church bells rung, and flags waved throughout the day, which was, indeed, a joyous one for the village poor.

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